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Brainerd Dispatch.

Ingersoll & Vileland, Publishers.

BRAINERD. MINNESOTA.

As to the torpedo boat Gwin, we hope it will.

No man is modest enough to believe himself overestimated by others.

The wife-murderer probably gets bouquets because he is such a lady-killer.

The word which went forth centuries ago has not been recalled: Blessed are the peacemakers.

Our congress escaped a civil war by a narrow margin; but it was very nearly blown up by an inside explosion.

After living under Spanish rule for 300 years the people of the Philippines will look upon anarchy as the ideal of good government.

A Vienna paper says the niceties of diplomacy are wasted on such people as the Americans. It is such mean remarks as that that make us want to fight to the other fellow's last ditch.

Jewell and James went from the newspaper office to the office of postmaster-general, and during their terms some pains were taken to distribute periodicals as well as letters. A little hint for Charles Emory Smith, who has had much to do with newspapers himself.

The young ladies of the south who shoot men for stepping on their toes are too savage. It is a new kind of lynching, and the natural outcome of the vengeance on black men which has become such a feature of southern life. But, really, they ought to let the white young men of the south escape with their lives and confine their murders to the race which is so rapidly becoming used to it.

These days bring up memories of '61. We didn't know much about war then, but there was a sufficiency of information before the surrender at Appomattox. The greater heroes of the civil war were totally unknown at the beginning of it. Who shall win greatness in the struggle now? We have great expectations in connection with Fitz Lee and Theodore Roosevelt; but the last men may be first and the first last.

May a governor play cricket? The governor of Jamaica has been taken to task for recreating himself by the game. A newspaper of his jurisdiction said the governor "should always be Caesar," and even declared that "a blow in the face from a ball, or a stumble and fall, would spoil the dignity of any governor." It is not usual to think of Caesar at the bat, but who can doubt that he would have made a home run had he tried his hand at base ball? And would he have been any less Caesar? Dignity is very well in its place; but wise men sometimes unbend.

So finely are the scales of nature adjusted that it is probable every defect has its compensation near at hand. Mans par is to find it. In Kansas and Nebraska the rainfall is insufficient to supply the needs of agricultural vegetation. Nevertheless it has recently been ascertained that an inexhaustible deposit of water lies directly below all the arid region; while the wind, nature's agent to lift the water, blows during the whole summer. It was from air registering one hundred degrees below zero that Nansen, by means of a windmill, wrested the power to light and heat his ice-bound Fram. The Kansas farmers should not be slow to conquer nature as Nansen did.

The National Reform association has followed the lead of the National Prison association by calling for "a reconstruction of the ethical code of lawyers." It is felt that the frightful increase of crime can never be checked so long as attorneys, who are admitted to the bar as the sworn ministers of justice, are willing to sell their services to secure immunity for the worst of criminals, not only by securing the fair trial, which is the right of every accused person, but by using their legal ability for the perversion of law and evidence and the misleading of juries. Is there any possible form of wrong, any dishonest combination for private or public plunder, which does not find able and willing lawyers to dress it up and parade it before the courts in the robes of innocence and virtue? Yet there have been lawyers, like Horace Binney and Abraham Lincoln, who would not thus prostitute their powers; and we would gladly give full credit to the claim made by Hon. Joseph H. Choate for his 90,000 brother lawyers, that "you will look in vain elsewhere for more spotless honor, more absolute devotion, more patient industry, more conscientious fidelity than among these."

The statesmen of Spain order a fight in Cuba and a further sacrifice of life with the idea in view of a graceful descent from their high altitude. When their army gets out of Cuba they will laugh at their acuteness and bury their dead without tears. They remind one of the western sheriff who was proud of the success of his first hanging. "It was beautiful," he said, with a shining face. "Jim went off like a bird." Then his eye fell on the gaunt, haggard face of Jim. "Why, why?" he said, "I wonder what makes Jim look so blamed sorry."

BRAVEST DEED OF THE WAR

SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC IN THE CHANNEL AT SANTIAGO.

Lieut. Hobson and Seven Men Took the Big Collier Right Into the Channel and, in the Face of a Terrible Fire, Deliberately Scuttled and Sunk Her—Unable to Escape Back to the Fleet, the Eight Heroes Surrender to Admiral Cervera Who Sends Word to Sampson, Commending Their Heroism and Proposing an Exchange—Two of the Men Wounded.

New York, June 7.—A Mole St. Nicholas special to the New York Journal says:

Thursday night Sampson decided to send the Merrimac in and sink her in the channel at the narrowest part. He called for volunteers, explaining that it was a desperate mission, and that death was almost sure to all who ventured in. Then the navy showed the stuff it is made of.

Sampson asked for only eight men to man the Merrimac, but he could have had every officer an ensign on the fleet. Out of the horde of volunteers he chose Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama and seven others, who took the big collier Merrimac right into the channel of Santiago, where, in the face of the fire from the Spanish ships and batteries, the Merrimac was deliberately scuttled and sunk. Just before 3 o'clock Friday morning the collier, deeply laden with ballast material and coal, was headed straight for the entrance of the harbor without a light showing anywhere. She dashed well within the line of forts before she was discovered, our ships thundering at the enemy's batteries to attract their attention from the Merrimac, which could not be seen, but the sound of the Spaniards firing toward her showed that she had been detected and that every possible gun was being brought to bear on her. The Spaniards may also have tried to destroy her by the harbor mines, but if the attempt was made it did not succeed, for the Merrimac went straight to the point indicated by Admiral Sampson, where she was anchored and colly swung across the channel. Hobson

blew a hole in her bottom, and with his men, only two of whom have been hurt, took to the boat. They made an effort to row out of the harbor and regain the American fleet but Hobson saw that he had gone too far up the channel, and the effort to row out would mean certain death to all his crew from all the around batteries, as it was then daylight, so he turned and rowed straight for the Spanish Squadron. The Spaniards continued firing at him until they saw it was his evident purpose to surrender and then they ceased firing. Hobson and his crew rowed straight for the Almirante Oquendo and surrendered to Cervera in person, who received the prisoners courteously, and treated them with the respect due gallant men who were prisoners of war. The Spanish commander sent word to Admiral Sampson, under a flag of truce, and gallantly praised this heroism and offered to arrange for an exchange for Spanish prisoners now in United States hands. From the boat bearing the flag of truce it was learned that the Spaniards cheered the American heroes as they were taken aboard the Oquendo. More than a hundred projectiles struck near the Merrimac and over a dozen shots went home. But two Americans were wounded, and those from splinters. The explosive used was a dynamite bomb operated by electricity. The Spanish boats that approached the wreck afterward with the evident intention of blowing it up, were driven back by our fire. Capt. Ovido, of the truce boat, took back money and clothes to the American prisoners.

Washington, June 7.—The navy department has received the following from Admiral Sampson, via Mole Haiti:

"Succeeded in sinking Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 4 a. m., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two of them slightly wounded. Request authorities to approve exchange if possible between these and the prisoners at Atlanta. Six of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago unable to avoid being captured or destroyed."

What Britons Think of It. London, June 6.—The Daily Telegraph says: The sinking of the Merrimac was a feat of undeniable merit, intelligently planned and valiantly executed. The Standard says: The volunteers who undertook this dangerous work did a plucky thing and may be congratulated on having escaped with their lives.

Accident on the San Francisco. Provincetown, Mass., June 7.—A fatal accident occurred on the cruiser San Francisco. By the fall of one of the cruiser's whaleboats from the davits Coxswain Welsett was drowned and Seaman Svenson sustained a fractured leg. Welsett was thirty-five years old.

Spanish Warships Sighted. Madrid, June 7.—A dispatch from Barcelona says a well known merchant there has received a dispatch to the effect that on May 27 a Spanish squadron, consisting of three cruisers and three other protected vessels, was seen off the Island of Madagascar, proceeding northward.

Acquitted of Illegal Sales. Albert Lea, Minn., June 7.—John E. Ellingson, tried in the district court on an indictment charging the sale of liquor without a license, was acquitted.

CAPT. GRIDLEY DIES IN JAPAN.

He Had Been Ordered "Invalidated Home" by a Medical Board.

Washington, June 7.—Capt. Charles V. Gridley, commander of the cruiser Olympia, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received by the department late yesterday afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt, of the navy, dated at Kioke, Japan, and directed to Secretary Long. The dispatch contained this simple statement:

"Capt. Gridley died to-day. Remains accompany me on Coptic."

Capt. Vernon Gridley is the first American officer of great prominence whose death is a direct result of the existing war with Spain. As the commander of Admiral Dewey's splendid flagship, and one of the admiral's chief advisers, Capt. Gridley achieved distinction at the battle of Manila bay and added to his previous laurels by winning high praise from his superiors in the service for distinguished gallantry and ability. He fought his ship from the conning tower, while Admiral Dewey directed the movements of his squadron from the bridge of the vessel. It was not known for several weeks after the engagement that Capt. Gridley

Had Suffered Injury, and even now the precise nature of his trouble is not known. On the arrival of the Sefaire at Hongkong on May 24 the navy department was notified that Capt. Gridley had been condemned by a board of medical surgery and "invalided home." Subsequent advice received by the department indicated that Capt. Gridley was suffering from the effects of a rupture supposed to have been received during the battle at Manila, but no details were made known. It was not supposed that his illness was very serious as the navy department was informed that the captain, in company of Paymaster Galt, would leave for home as soon as possible.

On May 28 they left Hongkong on the steamer Coptic, one of the vessels of the Occidental and Oriental steamship line. It would appear that Capt. Gridley died about the time the ship reached Kioke. Capt. Gridley was not a "dress parade" officer. Among the older officers of the service, especially among those with whom he served, he had the reputation of being one of the best equipped officers of the navy.

CHASED THE RESOLUTE.

U. S. Troop Ship Pursued by Spaniards but Managed to Escape.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, June 7.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba there were not more than seventeen ships in the offing all day Sunday, and it is believed there that three missing vessels have gone for provisions and munitions of war. At 6 o'clock last evening the Haitian steamer Nouvelle Volodreque arrived here from Cape Haitien after touching at all the ports along the coast. She reports that yesterday at Mole St. Nicholas she saw the United States troop ship Resolute awaiting instructions. The vessel was under convoy. It was ascertained from passengers of the Volodreque that the Resolute had been pursued between Jean Ravel and Mole St. Nicholas by two Spanish corvettes and had managed to escape them. From the same source it is learned that Admiral Cervera's squadron in its entirety is not in the port of Santiago, but that only a cruiser, supposed to be the Cristobal Colon, one torpedo boat and two auxiliary cruisers are there. There was no direct news from Santiago last night.

SPAIN COMPLAINS.

Calls the Powers Attention to America's Infractions of International Law.

Madrid, June 7.—The cabinet council terminated at a late hour last evening after long consideration of the present position of the war. It was declared that the situation of the American squadron and of the insurgents at Manila was "unsatisfactory owing to disease," that mission of Aguinaldo had failed and that the native troops were favorable to Spain. Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, caused a note to be sent to the powers complaining of America's "infractions of international law." Lieut. Gen. Correa, minister of war, said he had sent a dispatch to Manila to inquire whether it were true that the United States cruiser Baltimore had been destroyed by an explosion.

DOMINGO REVOLT.

Further Particulars Regarding the Recent Uprising.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, June 7.—Further details regarding the revolt in San Domingo are arriving hourly. A gentleman who has just arrived here from the neighborhood of Monte Cristi states that Gen. Miguel Pichardo, governor of the department of the north, was made prisoner by Senor Jimenez during the uprising. He reports that all the employees in Senor Jimenez's home at Monte Cristi have been shot. He also confirms the killing of Generals Baes and Morales and the escape of Senor Jimenez.

THE MOHICAN SAILS.

Will Relieve the Bennington at Honolulu Ordered to Join Dewey.

San Francisco, June 7.—The United States sloop-of-war Mohican came down from the Mare Island navy yard yesterday morning, and after a brief delay sailed for Honolulu. It is understood that she will remain on duty at that port, replacing the Bennington, ordered to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.

St. Paul, June 7.—George Jureau had a narrow escape from drowning. He was walking on the Minnesota Boat club platform when he lost his footing and fell into the river. Aman named Williamson jumped in and rescued him.

Furniture Store Burned.

La Crosse Wis., June 7.—Fire destroyed the establishment of B. A. Siglins, dealer in furniture and household goods. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,500.

RIDDLED BY SHOT AND SHELL

BATTERIES AND FORTIFICATIONS RENDERED USELESS.

American Fleet Bombarbs the Spanish Batteries Defending the Entrance to Santiago, Completely Silencing Them, and Destroying the Earthworks—The Terrible Storm of Shot and Shell Causes Wild Havoc Among the Spanish—The Enemy's Loss Must Have Been Heavy—No American Ship Was Hit and No American Was Injured.

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Kingston, Jamaica, June 9.—The American fleet engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and after a three hours' bombardment, silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks and rendered the Estrella and Cave batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless. The fleet formed in double column about six miles off Moro castle at 7 o'clock in the morning and steamed about 3,000 yards to sea, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts, and turned westward. The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon, turned eastward. The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left flank, watching the rifleman on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank. The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Moro castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite Estrella and Catalina and the new earthworks along the shore. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which were the weather features of the morning. Suddenly the Iowa fired a twelve-inch shell which struck the base of Estrella battery and

Tore Up the Works.

Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no maneuvering of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. Previous to the bombardment, orders were issued to prevent firing on Moro castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac are confined there. In spite of this however, several stray shots damaged Moro castle somewhat. Commodore Schley's line moved closer in shore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small inshore battery opposite them, raining rapid-fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fortification was in flames and the

Battery Was Silenced.

firing no more during the engagement. Eastward the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cave battery in quick order, and then shelled the earthworks higher up. Later the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed, and the Spanish gunners retired. Shortly after 9 the firing ceased, the warships turning, in order to permit the use of the port batteries. The firing then became a long, reverberating crash of thunder and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns. The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spanish guns ceased entirely and Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal. Generally the fire of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces, and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war. After the fleet retired the Spaniards returned to some other guns and sent twelve shells after the fleet, but no one was injured. One large shell fell close to the collier Justin. Throughout the entire engagement no American ship was hit and no American was injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

HOW CERVERA TELLS IT.

Didn't Amount to Much Says This Beautiful Prevailer.

Madrid, June 9.—The following official dispatch has been received from Admiral Cervera: Six American vessels have bombarded the fortifications at Santiago and along the adjacent coast. Six were killed and seventeen wounded on the Reina Mercedes, three officers were killed, and an officer and seventeen men were wounded among the troops. The Americans fired 1,300 shots of different caliber. The damage inflicted upon the batteries of La Socapa and Moro castle was unimportant. The defenses at Moro castle suffered damage. The enemy had noticeable losses.

SAMPSON HEARD FROM.

Report Received Confirming the News of the Bombardment of Santiago.

Washington, June 9.—Shortly after midnight this morning information confirmatory of the Associated Press cables concerning the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba reached the navy department. It came in the form of a cablegram from Admiral Sampson, which was made public in the following bulletin:

"Secretary Navy: Bombarded forts 7:30 to 10 a. m. to-day (June 6). Silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, although within 2,000 yards. —Sampson."

While the officials of the navy department decline to say definitely whether the bulletin contained all the information contained in Admiral Sampson's cablegram, there is reason to believe it did not. The officials declined to discuss the situation or to vouchsafe further information than was posted on the bulletin board.

A GREAT SEND-OFF.

Monitor Monterey Starts From San Francisco on Her Long Voyage.

San Francisco, June 9.—The chief feature in the local war situation was the departure of the Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus for Honolulu. The order to go tender was issued about 11 o'clock and shortly afterwards the docks and wharves on the water front were crowded with people anxious to witness the departure of the formidable fighting machine and the collier which was to accompany her. Every steam whistle on the water front blew a farewell, and as the two vessels moved down the harbor towards the Golden Gate the crowds on the wharves set up a mighty cheer. The Monterey has always been a great local favorite, but the prospects are that she will never again enter this harbor, as she is permanently stationed in the vicinity of Uncle Sam's colonies in the East.

MODE OF ENLISTMENT.

Under the Second Call Will Proceed Same as for the Regulars.

Washington, June 9.—Adj. Gen. Corbi announced that he would not make public the apportionment of the volunteer troops among the states under the second call of the president. The enlistment of the 75,000 men called for will proceed as heretofore announced, precisely as enlistments are made for the regular army. The governors of states are notified by the department how many men are to be enlisted in their states under the second call and how the enlistments are to be made, but this information will not be given to the public by the war department.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Second Philippine Expedition May Get Away by That Time.

Washington, June 9.—Advices to the war department from Maj. Gen. Merritt at San Francisco indicate that the second expedition to the Philippines might leave that place on Thursday, although the time of sailing cannot be definitely fixed. It was said at the war department to-day that only a few of the cavalry troops which go to Manila will carry horses with them. The greater number of cavalrymen will go dismounted and will secure mounts when they reach their destination.

AMERICANS REPULSE.

Very Truthful Statement Made by the Spanish Minister of Marine.

Madrid, June 9.—In the chamber of deputies Capt. Aunon, minister of marine, read Admiral Cervera's dispatch and a dispatch from Gen. Blanco to the effect that Gen. Linares had repulsed an American attempt to effect a landing of troops at Aguadores. The senate, after hearing Admiral Cervera's dispatch, unanimously resolved to congratulate the army and navy.

ATTACK ON MANILA.

May Be Expected Any Day, Says This Authority.

London, June 9.—The Manila Railroad company has received the following dispatch from its superintendent at Manila: "The line has been cut in the first section, the rails have been removed and there is no means of communication between the second and third sections. Traffic is suspended. The rebels are surrounding Manila and an attack is expected any day."

Outlaw Run Down.

Butte, Mont., June 9.—Sheriff Annis of Oklahoma passed through Butte to-day with George Shields, a young outlaw, whom he tracked from Oklahoma to Stevensville, Mont., where he found him working in a livery stable and arrested him. Shields was one of a gang of robbers in Oklahoma, several of whom are under arrest. He has made a statement to Sheriff Annis implicating a number of other men against whom there had been no suspicion heretofore.

South Dakota Veterans.

Canton, S. D., June 9.—Two thousand people are here attending the fifteenth encampment of the G. A. R. of South Dakota, the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans. Among the distinguished veterans here are Gen. Paul Van Devort, past national commander; Gen. C. E. Clark, department commander; Gen. George Silsby, Gen. Drake, Maj. Pickler, Maj. Dollard.

Business Troubles the Cause.

Hot Springs, June 9.—J. W. Etting, a prominent business man, cut his wife's throat with a razor and then committed suicide with the same weapon. Business troubles are believed to have caused Etting to become temporarily insane. The couple formerly resided at Wabasha, Minn., where they are well connected.

Mind Your Own Business.

London, June 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: The French and Russian governments are exchanging views as to the expediency of subjecting such conquests as the United States may make and hold good in China seas to European sanction at a conference or congress.

Another Cable Cut.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, June 9.—From all indications the cable between Haiti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is probably cut.

SWEEP ALL BEFORE THEM

REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN OF THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

If the American Troops Don't Hurry

There Will Be No Spanish Army Left to Fight—Rebels Have Undergone a Radical Change Since the Advent of Aguinaldo—Proves to Be a Chivalrous and Humane Fighter—Governor General of the Philippines Wanted to Surrender, but His Officers Persuaded Him to Hold Out—Advancing on Manila.

London, June 8.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

United States Consul Wildeman has received the following letter from Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines: "Before opening an attack upon any town I summon the Spanish officer in command to surrender. In one case one of the officers so summoned replied by stating that the garrison was not quite ready to fight, and he asked if I would defer the attack for three hours. I complied. The first engagement we had with the Spanish occurred on May 28, when we captured nineteen with their arms and ammunition. Toward evening we hemmed them in. One hundred and ninety cazadores and seventy loyal natives participated. We lost four killed. The Spaniards lost sixteen killed, including one officer. The result of this engagement was that the fighting became general throughout the Province of Cavite. After four days' fighting over 2,000 Spaniards were taken prisoners, including many officers and Gen. Leopold of Pana, governor of Cavite, who handed me his sword, revolver and golden belt and a formal letter of surrender."

An American naval captain writes as follows: "In my opinion the rebels have

Undergone a Radical Change.

since the advent of Aguinaldo. The Spaniards have lost all during the time he has been here, and if out people do not hurry there won't be any Spanish army left at the end of the fight. The American ships have taken no part in the fighting. Neither boats nor men have been landed and statements to the contrary are false. Dispatches from Manila say that Aguinaldo is doing splendid work. Monday, last week, he routed the Spaniards, taking four hundred prisoners, among them twenty-eight officers. On Wednesday following he took fifty prisoners and four field pieces in a battle at a point between Cavite and Manila. On Thursday, when this dispatch left Manila he had cornered 150 Spaniards in an old church at Cavite, and not caring to bombard, he was starving them. He treats his prisoners well. Four towns are now in the possession of the rebels. It is reported that the governor general wanted to surrender but his officers prevailed upon him to hold out. The capital of the province of Betangas has been taken by the insurgents and the governor attempted to commit suicide. The governor of Malabar is also a prisoner. The insurgents of the other provinces are advancing on Manila.

SANTIAGO WILL FALL.

Expected That the City Will Yield to a Vigorous Attack.

London, June 9.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Haitien says: The American victory at Santiago de Cuba has cleared the way for the entrance of Admiral Sampson and the destruction of Cervera's fleet. As Santiago's land forts are reported weak it is expected the city will yield to a vigorous attack. The captain of the Reina Mercedes was killed during the engagement. The combined insurgent and American forces are entrenched near Daquiri, with guns mounted in position for a further movement. From Spanish sources comes a report that a part of the Americans landed at Aguadores, but whether it is true or what the result is is not known.

AGUINALDO'S SCHEME.

Wants an American Protectorate Over the Philippines—Later on a Republic.

London, June 9.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily News says: A proclamation issued by Aguinaldo points to the desire to set up a native administration in the Philippines under an American protectorate. Aguinaldo, under a native council, would hold the dictatorship until the elections, when he would establish a native republic. He has issued a proclamation that the properties and lives of native, European and all Spanish non-combatants are to be spared and all excesses are to be avoided.

Philustering Cases Notted.

New York, June 9.—The Cuban filibustering cases were noted in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court by order of Attorney General Griggs. Judge Brown discharged the prisoners.

Embezzler's Punishment.

Montevideo, Minn., June 9.—Job Rue, who was convicted of embezzlement upon the complaint of the Deering Harvester company a year ago, was fined \$400 and costs of the prosecution.

Made a Good Stop.

Anoka, Minn., June 9.—Fire caused loss of \$2,000 on the lumber stock of E. P. Sawyer. The fire department made a most excellent stop. Mr. Sawyer has insurance to cover his loss. The entire stock in the yard was valued at \$8,000.

Firemen's Convention.

Cnaska, Minn., June 9.—Great preparations are being made for the Sta. Firemen's convention, which will convene here June 14, 15 and 16. A turnout is expected.

THE SINKING OF THE TERROR

HAS NOT YET BEEN ABSOLUTELY CONFIRMED.

The New York, New Orleans and Massachusetts Had Opened Fire at Night on a Dark Object, Supposed to Have Been a Torpedo Destroyer, but Which, When the Searchlights Were Turned On, Had Disappeared—Officers of the Fleet Believe That a Darkened Railroad Train Moving Along Shore Was the Object of the Bombardment.

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Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—Whether the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed. At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo boat destroyer close to the shore and signalled the flagship New York that it was evident a night torpedo attack was to be made. Both the New York and the New Orleans opened fire and their shells burst around the dark object. Finally a thirteen-inch shell from the Massachusetts was fired and the searchlights of the vessel were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it is believed aboard the New York that she was sunk. The first assumption was that the vessel was the Pluton or the Furor, as the terror is not understood to have been at Santiago. On Saturday two Schwarzkopen torpedoes were found floating two miles south of El Moro. This is the class of torpedo used by the Spanish, and one of the two found had only the practice head. Many officers believe that a darkened railroad train that was moving along the shore was the real

Object of the Bombardment instead of a destroyer. No wreckage had been found, no dead bodies have been noticed, and it is possible that the torpedoes were some of those fired at the collier Merrimac when Lieut. Hobson sank her which subsequently floated outside of the harbor. Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. On Saturday it was reported that they were working at the hull and the American fleet formed in line of battle with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanish were not so engaged and the fleet withdrew. Admiral Sampson had given special orders that El Moro, where the heroes of the Merrimac are imprisoned, should be spared in the firing. Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieut. Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing of prisoners in the direct line of fire is denounced by the American officers at a thirteenth century defense, an act of incalculable cruelty. Gen. Castillo, commanding the Cuban forces stationed north of the province of Santiago de Cuba has been concentrating 4,000 Cubans in the vicinity of the city.

EXPECTED AT MANILA.

Spanish Warships and Transports With Reinforcements Have Left Spain.

Hongkong, June 8.—Advices from Manila say it is officially declared there that four armored cruisers, with colliers and torpedo boats and transport ships carrying 10,000 troops, have left Spain, proceeding for Eastern waters.

To Their Full Strength.

Chickamauga, Ga., June 8.—General orders have been issued to all the regiments in camp to proceed at once to recruit their companies to the full strength of 100 men. The orders allow one recruiting officer and four enlisted men to each battalion. The details were made out of a number of regiments to-day and the work of recruiting will begin at once.

Knocked Out by Gardner.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 8.—Oscar Gardner added another to his long string of victories when he put Jerry Marshall of Australia out in thirteen rounds. It was a very pretty battle for the first eight rounds, but in each succeeding round Gardner put his famous short arm jabs in the wind sending Marshall to the floor repeatedly.

Will Soon Be Fully Equipped.

Chickamauga, Ga., June 8.—Capt. Rockwell, chief of the ordnance department, has received notice that the Columbia arsenal would be able by the latter part of the week to supply 12,000 sets of equipments per week and that he now expected to have the army fully equipped within a very short time.

Pay Day For Soldiers.

San Francisco, June 8.—Yesterday was pay day at Camp Merritt. About \$60,000 was disbursed among the regulars. The money paid to the men to-day represents two months pay, one in advance, which the government last week decided to give all troops who are about to depart for Manila.

Storm at Mora.

Mora, Minn., June 8.—A terrible storm struck this section. The rainfall was almost a cloudburst. Crops along streams are completely ruined, involving a loss of thousands of dollars. Three bridges across Snake river have gone out. All dams are out and railroad tracks are badly washed.

Drowned in Rice River.

Aitkin, Minn., June 8.—John Brady was drowned here in the Rice river. He was employed by J. P. Williamson on the drive at Kimberly.

SLAUGHTER OF SPANIARDS.

Over a Thousand Killed by Philippine Insurgents.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Manila, June 8.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over a thousand have been killed. There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours despite the typhoon which was raging. The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily won at every step with their slashing knives. The insurgents now hold Malabon and Bacor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles. A native regiment, under Col. Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, has joined the insurgents. Three rockets were dropped into the city. They are supposed to have been a signal for the natives. The governor has issued a despairing proclamation.

Beheading the Insurgents.

to come to terms, and meanwhile he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats, testing the draw bridges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Later—it now appears that the rockets were not signals to the natives, but a warning from the German consulate of the approaching typhoon, issued for the benefit of ships in the harbor. I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it and found there 197 wounded and 56 prisoners, among the latter six Spanish officers, the others natives. All are well treated. Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to allow hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis. Admiral Dewey intends to await the arrival of the American troops.

HEROES ARE SAFE.

Lieut. Hobson and His Associates Are Now Prisoners of War.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson and the seven heroes who aided him to block the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with the bulk of the collier Merrimac have escaped with their lives and are now prisoners of war. Two of the men are slightly injured, one in the cheek and one in the hip. Both will recover in a short time. The news of the safety of the men on the Merrimac was brought to the flagship New York Friday afternoon by a Spanish flag flying a flag of truce. She came out by order of Admiral Cervera who was represented by Capt. Bustamante y Oviedo, his chief of staff. The Spanish admiral was so struck by the wonderful daring shown by Lieut. Hobson and his men that in generous recognition of the bravery of his foemen, he sent his chief of staff to let the American fleet know that the men were safe and treated well. This treatment the Spanish admiral promises shall be continued so long as they are under his care.

STRONGLY POSTED.

Philippine Insurgents Have Things Their Own Way.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Hongkong, June 8.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila under date of June 2 says: I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Calocan eight miles north of Manila and at Bacor, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent intrenchments.

"The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig river (which flows into the bay immediately below the town of Manila) to the lagoon. The two sections of the insurgents forces signal their movements with fire balloons.

"To the northward the rising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railroad has been cut in several places and the English overseers have been warned off."

RESPIRE FOR CARRANZA.

British Authorities Must Satisfy Themselves as to the Accuracy of the Translation.

Washington, June 8.—Lieut. Carranza and Senor Du Bose who are conducting their spy operations from Montreal have succeeded in obtaining a brief respite from expulsion through the denial by Carranza of the accuracy of certain features of the letter attributed to him. The British authorities acted on the assumption that the translation of the Carranza letter was correct and that thus there was no doubt that the Spanish officials were using Canada as a base for hostile action against the United States. But, since a question is raised as to the accuracy of the translation no step is likely to be taken toward a forcible expulsion until the translation is established as correct.

Strawberries Early.

Black River Falls, Wis., June 8.—The first home-grown strawberries have just been put on the market. They were of fine flavor and large size. This is about ten days earlier than last year, but the prices are much better than a year ago. Many of the heaviest raisers having become discouraged last year and cultivated less. This prospect is now for one of the best crops of strawberries and raspberries ever raised in this section.

Christian Science Church.

Fairmont, Minn., June 8.—Several fine structures are going up in Fairmont this season, among which may be mentioned the new Christian Science church, to be built of stone and will eclipse any religious edifice in the city.

Poisoned by Eating Hemlock.

Roscoe, Wis., June 8.—Ed Curtis and James Welch were poisoned by eating hemlock and died in a few minutes. They were prominent farmers.

TROOPS HAVE NOT LANDED

OFFICIALS MAINTAIN THEIR CONFIDENCE ON THIS POINT.

While No Official Information of the Bombardment of Santiago Has Been Received at Washington, the Officials Admit That It Is Probably True—That Troops Have Been Landed in Cuba They Deny—Admitted, However, That Troops Will Be Put into Cuba at the Earliest Possible Moment—Sampson Has Unlimited Power.

Washington, June 9.—Starting out with a strong belief that there had been nothing in the nature of a serious engagement between Sampson's forces and the Spanish forces at Santiago, the navy department officials, as the day wore on and the full and detailed reports of the Associated Press from its correspondents with the fleet began to flow in, were compelled to modify their view, and when the day closed they were about ready to admit that though without official information on the subject, it was evident that Sampson had made a strong attack upon the Spanish force. The one point upon which they maintained their confidence was that no troops had been landed. They were prepared to admit that Sampson might be clearing the way with his big guns for the landing of the troops or that possibly some marines had been landed temporarily, but that forces had not been ashore they would not admit for the reason that no information had reached the war department of the actual departure of the soldiers from the gulf ports for Cuba. It is not denied, however, that

Every Effort Is Making

to put the troops into Cuba at the earliest possible moment, and it is believed, although no official advice to that effect were at hand, that the troops were actually embarking at Tampa yesterday and may have got away last night. The reason for this belief is found in the admission by officials that the troops have been under orders to embark for some time past. The difficulty that presented itself was the absence of absolutely necessary supplies which in most cases were stored away in some of the thousands of freight cars which blocked the railroad track many miles out of Tampa. The orders that went forward were of a character to cause a speedy breaking of the deadlock, and if the troops now have their supplies, which is believed to be the case, there is no reason why they should not sail at once for Santiago. By the newspaper reports of the breach Sampson has made in the coast defenses there, there is every reason to believe that

Little Difficulty

will be found in the actual debarkation of the troops, particularly if marines are already ashore to guard the landing. It is likely that the first troops of the regular army to take up a position ashore will be the engineer battalion, although they are so badly hampered by the heavy siege guns they carry that they must be greatly delayed in making a landing. The extent of Sampson's attack on the Santiago has brought out one fact very clearly, namely, that he has practically unlimited power as to the time and character of an attack, and that he is unhampered by restrictions from Washington. The exact nature of his orders has never been made public, but a naval official in a position to know what they are, said that Admiral Sampson had greater power conferred upon him than had ever been given to any commander-in-chief. In short, it is said that Admiral Sampson is complete master of the tactical and strategic operations by the naval forces off Santiago.

THE GOODS DELIVERED.

The Buffalo, Formerly Nietheroy, of the Brazilian Navy Now at Hampton Roads.

Washington, June 9.—The cruiser Buffalo, lately the Nietheroy, of the Brazilian navy, has arrived in Hampton Roads, directly from Brazil. The vessel, it is learned, is not yet actually on the United States naval list. She has been acquired, subject to certain conditions that will doubtless be strictly fulfilled by the Brazilian government, but which have not been met. They are that the ship must be turned over in good condition as to hull and machinery. The ordinance will be supplied by the United States government in the shape of ten six-inch rapid-fire guns now ready to put in the ship. The machinery of the Buffalo is known to be in bad shape, but just to what extent is not known here. The ship will be inspected by a naval board when she is ready for delivery to the government.

Relief for the Philippines.

London, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: El Liberal calls upon the government to take steps promptly to satisfy public opinion which is clamoring for the immediate dispatch of a relief expedition to assist Capt. Gen. Augusti in compelling the Americans to leave Manila. This movement, the paper states, would put a stop to the revolt and dissatisfaction among the natives of Luzon.

Arrested for Burglary.

Aberdeen, S. D., June 9.—George Wilson, John Wilson and Edward Huddleston were arrested here last night charged with burglarizing several residences at Frederick and vicinity. Considerable stolen property was found in their possession.

Big Babies.

West Union, Iowa, June 9.—Mrs. James Fennell of Wadena, this county, gave birth to twin girls that weighed twenty pounds. Mrs. Fennell is a very small woman.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, June 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28@1.31; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21@1.24. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 33 1/2 @34; No. 3, 32 1/2@33. Oats—No. 3 white, 29@29 1/2; No. 3, 28@28 1/2. Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 34@40; No. 2 rye, 45@46; No. 3 rye, 43@44. Seeds—No. 1 flax, \$1.16@1.17; timothy, \$1.10@1.15; red clover, \$3@3.60. Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1 feed, \$14.75@15; coarse corn meal, \$13.50@13.75; bran, in bulk, \$11.25@11.75; shorts, in bulk, \$11.25@11.75.

Duluth, Minn., June 9.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.27; No. 1 Northern, \$1.27; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14; No. 3 spring, \$1.04; to arrive, No. 1 hard, \$1.27; No. 1 Northern, \$1.27; July, No. 1 hard, \$1.28; No. 1 Northern, \$1.28; September, No. 1 hard, 77 1/2-8; No. 1 Northern, 76 1/2; oats, 26@27; rye, to arrive, 45c.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—Flour is steady. Wheat weak; No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13; July, \$1.15. Oats lower at 27@28 1/4. Rye lower; No. 1, 48c. Barley dull; No. 2, 45c; sample, 34@45c.

Minneapolis, June 9.—Wheat—July opened at \$1.33 and closed at \$1.33; September opened at 75 1/2c and closed at 77c. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.28 3/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.27 3/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16 3/4.

Chicago, June 9.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, \$1.09; No. 3 red, 90@95c; No. 2 hard, \$1; No. 3 hard, 95c; No. 2 spring, \$1@1.05; No. 3 spring, 95c@1.06; No. 1 Northern spring, \$1.06@1.10; No. 2 corn, 32 1/4c; No. 3, 31 1/4c; No. 2 oats, 24 1/2c; No. 3, 23 1/2c.

Chicago, June 9.—Hogs—Light, \$3.75@4.10; mixed, \$3.90@4.15; heavy, \$3.90@4.20; rough, \$3.90@4. Cattle—Beeves, \$4@5.10; cows and heifers, \$2.40@4.65; Texas steers, \$3.75@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$4@5. Sheep—Natives, \$3.40@4; Westerns, \$1.10@4.25; lambs, \$4@6.25.

St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—Hogs—\$3.75@4. Cattle—Canners, \$2.25; cows, \$3.80; heifers, \$4@4.45; bulls, \$2.75@3.90; stockers, \$4@4.75; calves, \$4.90@5.35; yearlings, \$4.50@5.15. Sheep, \$3.65@4.35.

South St. Paul, June 9.—Hogs—\$3.40@3.95. Cattle—Cows, \$3.40@4.25; steers, \$4.65; stockers, \$2.50@4.95; heifers, \$3.50@3.80; bulls, \$3.15@3.40; calves, \$4@5.

New Brighton, Minn., June 9.—Hogs, \$3.80@4. Cattle—Steers, \$4.00@4.62 1/2.

PRACTICALLY AGREED.

Republican Members of the War Revenue Conference Committee Hold a Caucus.

Washington, June 9.—The Republican members of the conference committee on the war revenue bill were in caucus for about four hours yesterday and it is stated by members of the caucus that they practically reached an agreement on the most important items of difference between the two houses. They relate to the coinage of the silver dollar, the form of the bond provision and the amount of the bonds, the inheritance tax, the duty on tea, etc. These questions have not yet been raised in the full conference and the Republicans decline to state any points of their agreement.

STURDY IS DEAD.

He Was Commander of the Collier Pompey.

Key West, June 9.—The collier Pompey arrived here from Newfolk, Va., with her commander, Lieut. E. W. Sturdy, dead on board and Lieut. K. C. Norton in charge of the ship. Commander Sturdy was not feeling well when the Pompey sailed on Friday evening. He was taken sick off Cape Henry soon after, and became unconscious and died yesterday. There was no physician on board. He was a native of Maine, fifty-one years of age, and had been in the service thirty-six years. The family of the deceased live at Annapolis. He will be buried here with naval honors.

Good Times in Montana.

Chinook, Mont., June 9.—The business outlook in Montana has not been brighter for years. The past winter was not a severe one, and stock losses on the range were exceptionally light. Sheep men are in high spirits over the prospects of good prices for wool and mutton, but no more so than the cattlemen, for whom values average higher than for twelve years. The spring rains have been abundant and stock is reveling in high grass. Sheep are being rounded up preparatory to shearing. It is expected that this station will ship at least 1,000,000 pounds, taking second place on the Great Northern in this state as a wool shipper. Our farmers are sowing a larger acreage of barley this spring than ever before. Montana barley is a malting variety, and in high favor in the East and even in Europe. New settlers are coming in, and Milk River valley expects 1898 to be a banner year in its history. The people in the valley feel under obligations to the railway company for sending bulletins of the most important war news.

Disorders in Austria.

Vienna, June 9.—The disorders over the compromise decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, which went into effect on March 15 last on the understanding that it should remain in force until a parliamentary solution of the language problem had been reached, have been renewed and the reichsrath will probably be dissolved.

Lanesboro, Minn., June 9.—The barn

Small fire at Lanesboro. A. Nelson was burned, with contents.

Webster City, Iowa, June 9.—Excite-

ment is intense here over the attempted outrage of a ten-year-old colored girl, Minnie Lewis, of a respectable family, by Patrick Smith, a white man. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Suicide by Shooting.

Glenwood, Minn., June 9.—Jacob Abrahamson, a single man forty-five years old, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart on his farm near this place.

YE EDITORS.

The Northwestern Editorial Association Holds a Meeting at Walker, Minn.

The Northwestern Editorial Association, which includes the editors of the Sixth and Seventh congressional districts of Minnesota, held its annual outing June 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The editors met at St. Cloud, Thursday, June 2. The following were members of the party:

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mitchell, Alexandria Post News; Mr. and Mrs. E. Adams, Fergus Falls Journal; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bernard, Walker; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wheelock, Wheelock's Weekly; Fergus Falls; Mr. G. O. Welch, Geoffrey Welch, Fergus Falls; Newton Trencham, Alexandria Citizen; Mrs. Sandhu, Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bronson, Osakis; Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Eastman, St. Cloud Journal Press; Maurice Eastman; C. F. MacDonald, St. Cloud Times; Albert MacDonald; H. W. Mitchell, Miss Jane Mitchell, Henry Mitchell, St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. C. Benson, St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Mole, Foley, St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wood, Sauk Rapids Free Press; W. A. Davee, Clear Lake Times; G. S. Pease, Anoka Union; J. De La Motte, South St. Paul Telegram; H. H. Holt, St. Hilaire Spectator; E. E. Barnum, Sauk Centre Avalanche; A. G. Bernard, Walker Pilot; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams, Walker; W. A. Brainerd, Brainerd Dispatch; Chas. Lee, Morris Sun; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Potter, Minnesota Type Foundry, St. Paul; Frank J. McLean, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. W. Swanson, Royallton Banner; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Coates, St. Cloud; Wm. Penner, Grand Enterprise, Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Oliver, Cass County Pioneer; A. D. Dare, Elk River Star News; J. W. Kendrick, general manager N. P. R. Co.; C. L. Clark, first assistant general passenger agent, N. P. R. Co.; E. H. Hoar, general manager N. & M. Ry. Co.; Mrs. E. H. Hoar and son, C. W. Snyder, auditor B. & N. M. Ry. Co.

Thursday afternoon, June 2, the St. Cloud reformatory was visited. Supper was served at the institution, followed by singing by the reformatory choir, an address by Supt. Houlton, and brief remarks by the visitors. In the evening the party attended an entertainment at the Davidson opera house.

Friday morning, June 3, a carriage drive around St. Cloud was taken and lunch was served at the St. Cloud normal school after an inspection of the school building. At 11 o'clock a. m. the party left on the Northern Pacific for Walker, Cass county, Minn. At Little Falls it was found that extensive wash-cuts along the line would prevent further progress. After dinner, therefore, the party's special car was attached to the regular train on the Sauk Center branch of the N. P., and the city of Glenwood was reached in time for supper. A dance was given in the evening at Glenwood, the Fremad society tendering the use of its fine hall. Saturday morning the party returned to Little Falls, receiving en route a generous supply of cigars from the Mansell factory, at Sauk Center. The track had been repaired and Brainerd was reached about 3 p. m. The Brainerd & Northern Minnesota Railroad was taken for Walker, which was reached in time for supper. A lively crowd of Brainerd people, with a first class orchestra, joined the excursion for the Walker trip. A ball at the Hotel Pameda, with music by Dressell's orchestra, of Brainerd, occupied the evening. Sunday morning a propeller and barge took the party to the Leech Lake Indian reservation, where the members attended the Indian church.

Sunday afternoon the association elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President, H. M. Wheelock, Fergus Falls; vice president, A. N. Dare, Elk River; A. G. Bernard, Walker; treasurer, N. H. Ingersoll, Brainerd; executive committee, the president, secretary, and Messrs. C. F. MacDonald, of St. Cloud, C. H. Bronson, of Osakis, and Newton Trencham, of Alexandria. Committee on legislation, C. S. Mitchell, of Alexandria, C. F. MacDonald, of St. Cloud, E. E. Adams, of Fergus Falls. The time and place of next year's outing were referred to the executive committee.

Sunday evening a banquet was tendered to the association by the citizens of Walker, at the Hotel Pameda. Secretary A. G. Bernard acted as toastmaster. The toasts were as follows:

Address of Welcome by A. G. Bernard, Editor of the Northwestern Editorial Association. C. S. Mitchell, Alexandria Post News Walker and Its Development. Hon. E. H. Hoar, The Railroads as Civilizers. E. E. Adams, Fergus Falls Journal The Press and Its Influence on the Human Race. H. W. Mitchell, Fergus Falls. The Ladies, God Bless Them. Our Neighbors, Love Them as You Would Love Yourself. C. F. MacDonald, St. Cloud Times. The menu card was a unique affair, gotten out by Mr. Bernard, at the Pilot office. The menu was printed in the Chippewa language. The last page showed a characteristic Leech Lake scene. One of the most delightful features of the banquet was the singing of the Aolian quartet, of Brainerd. About the time the banquet was finished it was discovered that Sunday also was at an end and the orchestra promptly struck up. Dancing was continued until 4 a. m. At 7:40 Monday morning the party left Walker on the return trip. Dinner was taken at Brainerd, and St. Cloud was reached at 4 p. m. Here the members of the party separated for their homes. The resolutions, which were read and adopted by the association at the banquet Sunday night, were as follows:

The Northwestern Editorial Association at its meeting at Walker, Minn., June 5, after one of the pleasantest excursions that Minnesota editors have ever had, and feeling that the good times of the past few days have been almost entirely due to the active kindness and whole-souled hospitality which has been the only kind of treatment its members have met with since they left their homes, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that to the citizens of St. Cloud, who so thoughtfully and successfully contributed to our pleasure during our visit to that beautiful city, and especially to Supt. W. H. Houlton, of the State Reformatory, and the other officers whose courtesy during our visit was so marked; to E. T. Davidson, manager of the Davidson opera house, and to the editorial fraternity of St. Cloud, we extend our sincere thanks.

We return our thanks to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, for the courtesies extended to the association in the way of transportation. We congratulate the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota railroad, and its efficient general manager, Mr. E. H. Hoar, for the great service which they have rendered the people of the state and country in opening up and making easy of access the charming and beautiful scenery of Leech Lake and the surrounding territory. Although our state has been singularly blessed by nature in the way of charming lakes, Leech Lake is easily queen of all, and with such splendid facilities for reaching it, it is destined to attract the attention of the nation as a great resort.

We wish to express our hearty appreciation of the efforts of Mr. A. L. Craig, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, who has so graciously and so ably conducted the party, to make the trip one of pleasure and profit.

We affirm that our retiring president, Chas. S. Mitchell, of the Alexandria Post News, who apparently did not retire after he left home until he remarked, "Thank God!" as he stepped out of the presidential chair at the annual meeting, is the only man in Minnesota who could have kept the ball a-rolling, and the wacky, "W-A-L-K-E-R-I-T! Walker! You bet!" coming through night and day, through storm and shine, through washouts and waterspouts, until the Hotel Pameda haven was reached.

Resolved, that an editorial association secretary like A. G. Bernard, of the Walker Pilot is as hard to find as people who won't go to war if they are really needed. We recommend him to all associations who need a pilot at once efficient and genial, persistent and long suffering. He has found us beds and food in editorial halls at least one of the spot every minute of our trip. We have proven our appreciation by re-electing him secretary for the next year, and we hereby thank him for his efforts, and sincerely for his self-sacrificing efforts in our behalf.

Resolved, that on all future trips Grandville S. Pease, of the Anoka Union, be permitted to the enjoyment of our trip, prohibited from taking up more than one collection per day for deserving objects of charity. On this trip he has averaged two.

To the citizens of Walker, the coming metropolis of Northern Minnesota, who have shown us every possible attention, the management of the elegant and hospitable Hotel Pameda and to the magnificent Aolian quartet of Brainerd, whose beautiful music has contributed so much to the enjoyment of our trip, we extend cordial and earnest thanks.

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We have been so well treated all round that we have, last of all, resolved to continue in editorial harness at least one more year, in order to have another of these delightful reunions.

H. M. WHEELLOCK, ALVH EASTMAN, ELMER E. ADAMS, Committee.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A SORT of opium is obtained from the common lettuce.

THE University of Michigan has sent two professors of war to the front.

ONE-TWELFTH of the people of England suffer more or less from gout.

EACH Omaha printer-soldier's family will be paid \$5 a week during the war.

THE German emperor owns 355 carriages for the use of himself and court.

THE three year locusts are reported numerous in various parts of Kentucky.

CHINESE coinage in the shape of a knife has been traced back as far as 2240 B. C.

THERE are 27 royal families in Europe, two-thirds of which are of German origin.

A DOCTOR in France is not permitted to inherit property left to him by a deceased patient.

A WATCH ticks about 156,680,000 times in a year, and the wheels travel 3,558 1/2 miles per annum.

THE population of Egypt has increased by nearly 3,000,000, or 43 per cent., during the last 15 years.

VACCINATION has "taken" in the 4th Ohio regiment to such an extent

The Brainerd Dispatch.

N. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

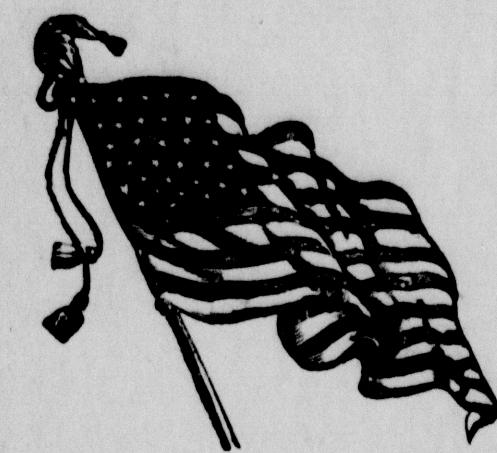
Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, \$1.50 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1897 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.
Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.



FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

Republican County Convention and Primary Elections.

OFFICIAL CALL.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, will be held on Thursday, the 23rd day of June, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said County, for the purpose of electing twelve (12) delegates to the Republican State Convention for the State of Minnesota, to be held in the city of St. Paul, on the 30th day of June, 1898, for the purpose of expressing a choice of the Republican party of the State of Minnesota for United States Senator to be elected by the Legislature of 1899, and for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and three Judges of the Supreme Court, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Said county convention will also elect nine (9) delegates to the Republican Legislative convention for the 48th legislative district of the State of Minnesota, (to represent said county when said legislative convention is called), for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for state senator and two candidates for state representatives from said district.

All voters who are in sympathy with the principles advocated by the Republican party and who desire its success, regardless of their past political affiliations, are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to said county convention.

Each election district will be allowed in said county convention one delegate for every twenty-five votes or major fraction thereof (each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate) cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1896.

In accordance with the above apportionment the several election districts in said county will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said convention:

First Ward.....	7 Ft. Ripley.....	2
Second Ward.....	11 Fairbanks.....	2
Third Ward.....	9 Garrison.....	2
Fourth Ward.....	6 Jonkin.....	2
Fifth Ward.....	7 Kennedy.....	2
Bay Lake.....	1 Long Lake.....	1
Crow Wing.....	1 Maple Grove.....	1
Deerwood.....	3 Oak Lawn.....	1
Daggett Brook.....	3 Oakton's.....	1
Davenport.....	3 Pine River (Gould's).....	2
St. Matthias.....	2	

Total number of delegates.....65

The primaries for the election of delegates to said county convention shall be held in the several election districts in said county on Tuesday the 21st day of June, 1898, at 7 o'clock p. m., and the polls shall be kept open for one hour at the usual place for holding same.

JOHN T. FRATER,
Chairman Co. Com.
Dated Brainerd, June 2, 1898.

SENATOR RINGDAL was renominated for state senator at the Polk county convention on Tuesday.

PAGE MORRIS will be elected congressman by increased majorities from every county in the Sixth district.

JOHN LIND appears to be the choice of the populists all over the state for governor judging from the recent county conventions.

A FULL account of the Northwestern Editorial excursion to Walker on Saturday last will be found on the third page of this issue.

OREGON on Tuesday went republican by overwhelming majorities. It is only an indication of what can be expected throughout the country this fall.

The unusually large republican majorities in Oregon can be accounted for by the fact that Charley Towne stumped the state for the populists. Charley is a great hoodoo in recent years.

SEVERAL delegates to the St. Louis populist county convention objected to instructing the delegation to vote for Charley Towne for congress on the grounds that Towne was not a populist. The instructions went however.

Attention Comrades.

The next regular meeting of Pap Thomas Post, No. 30, G. A. R. is Saturday evening June 11, at 8 o'clock p. m. All members in good standing are requested to be present as important work is to be done.

GEO. W. HEALEY,
Post Com.

Store your stoves and furniture with D. M. Clark & Co.

Call for Republican County League Convention.

A convention authorized by the State Republican league to organize the Republican County league of this county will be held June 23rd, 1898, at the court house in Brainerd. Each organized club is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for each ten club members, the president secretary and treasurer being delegates ex-officio. In any election district where no clubs exist four delegates are to be selected. It is hoped each precinct will send delegates to represent them at the above time.

JNO. N. NEVERS,
Acting President.

A Chance for Duluth.

The Duluth News Tribune recognized the fact that Duluth has a chance for a place on the republican state ticket in the candidacy of Hon. Leon E. Lum for judge of the supreme court. The gentleman has received favorable mention in the exchanges from all parts of the state during the past six months and it is practically conceded that if St. Louis county comes to the state convention undivided on this matter her claims will be recognized. The Tribune in commenting on the matter says:

As Mr. Lum and his friends are entitled to all the credit for the present recognition, and as we believe no other Duluth man would have any considerable support outside of St. Louis county, the News Tribune heartily endorses him and will co-operate in this and any other move that will make the northwestern part of the state a more important factor in state politics.

DEERWOOD NEWS.

[Received too Late for Publication Last Week]

We have always predicted that Deerwood would some day be one of the most attractive summer resorts in the northern part of Minnesota and judging from the number of pleasure seekers who came up on the train from Duluth and Superior on Saturday and stayed until Tuesday morning, or prediction will become true in the near future. The following is a list of those who registered at the Deerwood Inn: J. M. Graham, Geo. Smith, B. Smith, A. W. Hartman, G. Wells, G. C. Nautman, L. R. Swift, R. C. Larsen, A. Salter, T. C. Wigginton, T. Smith, Dr. Denton, G. C. Morris, S. P. Anderson, A. B. Kawhman, W. M. Berch, H. M. Miller, F. Patrick and three daughters, Mr. Peyton and brother, Mrs. T. Aboth, Mrs. Galike, Mrs. Markell, Mrs. Bowcans, all of Duluth, and N. Olson, T. Nilson, A. Louis and T. Philips, of Superior.

At our host C. H. Adams the following parties made themselves at home: Fred Reynolds and Mr. Mitchell of Duluth. Fred Clayton, clerk of the Spaulding and his friend Mark and Messrs. Fletcher and Mercer of Duluth. B. S. Lewis and friend, Mr. Shaffer of West Superior. Messrs. Brown and Yale of West Superior, and Mr. Chas. Sagor and family of Duluth who expect to stay some ten weeks or more.

Fishing never was better than at present and the following are some of the catches made: Fred Reynolds and friend caught 44 black bass and 30 croppies. Fred Clayton carried away some 60 pounds of fine fish. B. S. Lewis and friend caught on Sunday 108 pounds of bass and walleyed pike, and Messrs. Crown and Yale took home 100 pounds of bass, pike and croppies.

P. Abrahamson was married to Mrs. Fogelstrom of Minneapolis, and is now residing in his handsome residence on Nellie Bailey lake. The Deerwoodites extend congratulations and wishes.

Mr. Raymond has purchased the Patterson and Brandt boat house in addition to his own and has now a fine display of boats for the accommodation of pleasure seekers.

There were forty-eight passengers for Duluth and Superior on Tuesday morning from Deerwood.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Adams is very much improved. Mrs. White is also much better.

Mr. Durand and daughter of Chicago are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. White.

At R. B. Coffin's Messrs. Moulton Blackmore and Davis found a home.

There are also rumors of other marriages in the near future in our town. A SPECTATOR.

Hoffman's second store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments. Hoffman rents bicycles.

AN AID TO OUR NAVY.

VALUE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL IN WAR.

Engineer Cooley Says It Would Be Worth Today \$100,000,000 to Uncle Sam if Finished—By Its Use Both Coasts Could Be Protected Against All Nations.

One of the most important questions of the near future to be decided by congress is whether or not the Nicaragua canal shall be built by the United States government. The bill now pending in the senate committee will be reported probably within the next fortnight. Senator Morgan, who has espoused the building of a canal between the two oceans ever since he began service in the senate in 1877, will have charge of the canal bill. He has every hope of securing its passage, at least through the senate.

There is no doubt the bill would have been passed at the last session of congress had it not been for the opposition of Minister Rodriguez of the Central American republics. This had the effect of changing many votes, and fearing if he pressed the bill it would meet defeat the Alabama senator withdrew it, giving notice at the same time that he would reintroduce the measure at this session. This he did several weeks ago. The bill as introduced is materially altered to meet the objection raised by Rodriguez. There is a general disposition in congress favorable to building this canal, but there is some difference of opinion as to the amount required.

Lyman E. Cooley, the well known engineer, who spent two months of last winter on the route of the proposed Nicaragua canal, in an interview says:

"As a bluff, if nothing more, the Nicaragua canal in operation today would be worth \$100,000,000 to this government. Completed, it could perpetually say to all nations that our fleets in a moment of necessity could command the Atlantic and Pacific oceans as no other fleets in the world would be able to do. In a race for Manila, we starting at New York and Spain at Cadiz, we, with the Nicaragua canal, could reach the Philippines before any fleet passing through the Suez canal could do so."

Mr. Cooley has studied the journey of the battleship Oregon around South America with extraordinary interest, since, if the Nicaragua canal had been completed, the Oregon might have been with Sampson weeks ago, or in any emergency any part of our navy could be dispatched to the Pacific coast with the saving of thousands of miles of journey.

"Suppose at the least," said Mr. Cooley, "it costs \$54,000,000 to construct this canal, or at the most \$133,000,000, what would that amount to in view of the fact that at the present moment every city on the Pacific coast could be destroyed by a hostile fleet before any battleship of ours could even round Cape Horn? When we could reach the ruins of San Francisco, the enemy would be at Hawaii, and when we were there they would be at Manila or safely at home. Leaving aside all question of the value to us of the canal as a powerful agency for developing our commerce, look at its construction from a war point of view.

"The Atlantic coast will always be the concentration point for the cream of our navy. New York city is 14,000 miles from San Francisco without the Nicaragua canal. That is by way of the strait of Magellan. Steam vessels leaving New York are over 13,000 miles from San Francisco, and sailing vessels by way of Cape Horn 15,600 miles away. The canal would shorten one route 8,267 miles and the other route 10,733 miles. A man-of-war sailing ten knots an hour, or 240 miles a day, would save in the one instance 44 days and in the other 34 days' time. In other words, if the Oregon is at Barbados, 62 days were occupied by her in reaching that point from San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. With the Nicaragua canal complete 44 days' time would have been saved over one existing route and 34 days over the other. The journey from San Francisco to New York could be made in 18 days by a slow vessel or 10 or 12 by a swift one. Would not this be of value to the government when so much depends on the rapidity with which our vessels must be moved from point to point? Possessing the Nicaragua canal, we could prevent any navy in the world from traversing the Horn for the purpose of attacking us east or west."

Mr. Cooley also said that the charges through the canal would be less than the wages paid the men on the vessel and the coal consumed in a trip around Cape Horn. In conclusion Mr. Cooley said:

"We could create a naval station at Lake Nicaragua second to none in the world, and from which our vessels could pass for the protection of either of our coasts with a rapidity unequalled. The Spanish war and the journey of the Oregon will awaken the general public to the necessity of having the canal as nothing else could have done. Once built the canal, from a strategic or a commercial point of view, means that our flag with our shipping will enter every port in the world and we will be the maritime power of the twentieth century."—New York World.

Saw Red, White and Blue in the Sky.

About noon the other day at Nevada, Mo., the southeastern heavens presented the sublimest of spectacles. Athwart the sky three distinct bands of brilliant colors extended from the meridian to the horizon, one red, one blue and one white, phenomenal but exact reproductions of the national colors. Hundreds of people noticed the somewhat startling spectacle. It was simply the flag painted in the sky. It was not a rainbow, though doubtless produced from similar causes.—St. Louis Republic.

An Army and Navy.

Memorandum book is what you have been wanting. The Northern Pacific has it. It contains a cut of the Maine Map of Cuba, List of U. S. and Spanish naval vessels, Interior drawings of a battleship, illustrations of U. S. and Spanish ships, Glossary of Navy and Army words, table of distances, commanders of U. S. ships and army corps, list of U. S. Regiments and their Commanders and other information very useful and valuable at this time. The book fits the vest pocket and is up-to-date. Send ten cents to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn., and the book is yours. 2

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontunder, at Dr. Ribbel's.



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G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$200,000

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Money to Loan on Chattel Security. Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

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JAMES WICKHAM,

Blacksmith and
Shoeing Shop.

Mr. Wickham desires to inform his many customers that he is again prepared to attend to their wants in his line in his new quarters at the old location, corner of 6th and Maple streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

To the Public!

We desire to announce to our customers and the public at large that we have purchased the stock, fixtures and business of A. Hagberg, being the business previously conducted for so many years by the late M. Hagberg in the Odd Fellows' block on Sixth street. The stock is Clean and Fresh, and has been added to our grocery store on Front street, making one of the largest and best stocks of goods of this description in Northern Minnesota. We also desire to say that customers dealing with us will always be treated in a fair and courteous manner, will receive the best goods the market affords, and can rely on the fact that

Our Prices are Always Right.

Thanking the public for favors in the past, and soliciting a continuance of their confidence in our business methods, we remain,
Yours Respectfully,

S. & J. W. KOOP,
Front Street, - Brainerd, Minn.

GET OUR

Prices on Job Work Before Placing Your Next Order.

Rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block.

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FOURTH ST. NEAR LAUREL.

Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.
Work Guaranteed and
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SIXTH STREET.**

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General Blacksmithing
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"DOMESTIC"

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THE WORLD'S BEST SEWING MACHINE.
Built thorough throughout. Rapid, noiseless, handsome and durable. Light and easy running. No other ever equalled it. No other ever will. The name guarantees superiority. Experience has shown that the Domestic is the cheapest buy. It will last a lifetime and is always satisfactory.

Handsome Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
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Specifies act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

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"Money Makes the Mare Go."
or the horse either, when any portion of it is put into our light and handsome harness. A horse well dressed for the road with one of ERB'S handsome, strong and well made harness can travel over any kind of a road with no danger of a "give away" in any part. Call and see our large line of high grade light and heavy harness before purchasing elsewhere.
W. H. ERB.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Natives Had Good Cause to Revolt—Victims of the Rapacity of Their Spanish Masters They Had Been Harried by Corrupt Officials and Clergy.

The primary cause of the rebellion which has existed in the Philippines since July, 1896, was the corruption and insatiable greed of Spanish officials, leading them to extremes of taxation and persecution in order to enrich themselves. The first cry of the revolutionists was "Down with the taxes," which soon was changed to "Down with the clergy" and finally to "Down with the Spanish." The government and ecclesiastical authorities were joined in an unholy alliance to wring profit from the misery of the natives. The richer class is made up of foreigners, Germans, Chinese, Englishmen, and a few Americans, who, exacting a greater tribute from the native agriculturists, pay a less to the governor and the host of greedy alcaldes and minor officials. Briefly, these were the causes which led to insurrection in Cuba as well as the Philippines, and which in the end will rob Spain of the two last gems of her colonial crown. Wherever there was dissatisfaction it was encouraged by republicans and Spanish Carlists, hoping in the end to serve themselves by weakening the kingdom.

In the Philippines there is added to official corruption the shocking immorality of the European clergy, belonging to all known monastic orders, who encourage abuses of governmental authorities that they may gain immunity from an interference in their nefarious business. Year by year the taxes have been increased and have assumed proportions out of all reasonable relation to the yield of rice fields and sugar plantations. The people protested feebly against new impositions, but as opposition to the government increased the rigor of the rule grew, and hundreds of men and women were deported without trial to the penal colonies of the Caroline and Marianne

favorites of the new ministers, and natives are never allowed to share in the feast. Moreover, the lands of the religious orders steadily increase. The priests and monks possess enormous plantations from which they derive immense revenues. The people are made to pay dearly for sacraments, and the fees exacted are much greater than in any parish of Europe. The clergy live in luxury, giving themselves up in their isolation not only to every manner of secular indulgence but to the most atrocious excesses, which in Spain would drive them in disgrace from the church.

While these functionaries enjoy freedom from taxation, any native, man and woman, without reference to property income or station, is compelled to pay a fixed tax. An Indian woman without employment and not owning any furniture must pay 10 pesetas. A man must pay 45 pesetas. Defaulting in this payment, he is forced to work for fifteen days on the roads. Every individual whose trade does not exceed the sale of a few betel nuts, a basket of mangoes, or a bunch of bananas, must pay an additional tax, as must also the natives who go from the country into Manila to sell nothing more than a chicken or a fish. At one time in every village there were several weavers whose cotton cloths, much prized by the natives, had a ready and remunerative sale. This local industry has disappeared owing to a royal decree favorable to the manufacturers of Catalonia, which permitted their goods to enter without duty. These manufacturers sent goods of an inferior quality and extraordinary cheapness and drove the native workmen out of competition. This was the only industry known in the Philippines, and there remained only the cultivation of the fields. But the native, if owner of

fostered, free from civil, religious and military authorities, and a regime of liberty roughly formulated. The lodges are most numerous in Cavite, the principal theater of the rebellion, while in Batangas, Bulacan, and Pampanga there are ten to twenty branches of the order, and at least one in each of the other provinces. Their growing influence and implacable hatred of the clergy was a source of grave apprehension to the priests, who petitioned the minister to order General Ramon Blanco, then governor general of the archipelago, now of Cuao, to put an end to Freemasonry. But General Blanco was not energetic in carrying out this command, being too much occupied in a contest against Mohammedanism in Mindanao. The government, again appealed to by the priests, and peculiarly susceptible to this influence, peremptorily ordered Blanco to take the rigorous measure of deporting 400 members of the lodges.

This order was the direct cause of the uprising in 1896, which began in Manila, and extended to Cavite, Pampanga, Laguna and Bulacan, but not to other provinces, because of the ancient rivalry of the races, the surest safeguard of Spanish rule. This is a factor in the politics of the islands that the government fully appreciates, to the point, indeed, of encouraging the factional enmities. Before the conquest by Magellan the islands were ruled by warring Sultans, and there still remain vestiges of numerous tribes.

Because of his inactivity and apparent indulgence to the rebels Blanco was denounced in Madrid by religious bodies. What exasperated the priests most was that he refused to kill Rizal, who was by them proclaimed to be the principal factor in the rebellion. As a matter of fact, however, this does not appear to be true, and no just cause was given for such summary action. The clergy sought revenge upon Rizal above everything else for his denunciation of them to the people.

Rizal's Tragic Career. Rizal was a pure-blooded Indian, who was brought up by the Dominicans of Manila. He went to Europe, studied medicine, law, sciences and foreign tongues, and returned to Manila honored with the highest degree of continental universities, a Freemason, and the inexorable foe of the corrupt clergy. He was the author of a novel called "Noli Me Tangere," in which he showed the despotic, rapacious and debauched nature of the priests of the country. This book was placed in the Index Expurgatorius and the author's goods confiscated, his brothers deported, his aged mother banished, and himself relegated to the island of Mindanao, entirely peopled by Mohammedans, mortal enemies of Spain.

Rizal lived in this exile for several years, until he learned that physicians and surgeons were needed with the troops fighting in Cuba. He offered his services to Spain, which accepted them, and he embarked at Manila for Barcelona. When he arrived at the peninsula and was ready to leave for Havana he was arrested, sent back to Manila, summarily tried, and executed. This was the work of Governor Polavieja, who had succeeded Blanco. While Rizal was on his journey to Spain rebellion had broken out, and the anger of the authorities against him was aroused by new charges of perfidy made by the priests, to whom Polavieja was devoted. The execution of Rizal made the rebellion more furious, and the insurgents sought as much to avenge his death as their wrongs. Rizal to them was the martyred hero of their cause. The first victims of the rebels were the priests. Their monasteries were burned, and the hatred for the monks sought extremes of cruelty in its expression.

Not only the uneducated and superstitious elements of the population took part in the rebellion, but the most prominent native families. Many young men are sent each year to Madrid and other peninsular cities to be educated, and return to their homes with knowledge of the freedom of speech and unrestricted liberty of the press in Spain and imbued with republican or anarchist ideas, which encourage them to attempt the free expression of their opinions. The result is persecution. Furthermore, a native, no matter how prominent, is never given a salaried official position, all of which are monopolized by the retainers of different ministries. To all of the wrongs described are to be added the notorious corruption of the judiciary and the brutality of the police.

The people yielded submissively to accumulating injustice for many years. Tolerance is one of the chief characteristics of the Indian, natives of the Philippines, who greatly resemble their near neighbors, the Japanese. Their uprising two years ago was almost incomprehensible to witnesses of the respect of established authority, submission, and gentleness of habit through years of misrule.

Blanco was deposed by the enmity of the monks, who thought him too tolerant and without the cruel energy they demanded. Polavieja, his successor, was taken with fever and returned to Madrid. After him came General Primo de Rivera, and now General Basilio Augustin Devillo is pent up in Manila by Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Dense Population in Bombay. The greatest density of population in the world is claimed for Bombay, and is only disputed by Agra. The population of Bombay amounts to 760 persons per acre in certain areas, and in these sections the street area only occupies one-fourth of the whole.

Repartee in the Zoo. The camel (to the polar bear)—Oh, I don't know! You're not so warm. The polar bear—Well, I don't see what you've got your back up about.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Our Friends Across the Border on the War with Spain.

The great war now impending has almost as great an interest for Canadians as though they were participants in and not mere spectators of the struggle, says the Montreal Star. There has been considerable friction between our neighbors and ourselves, no doubt on account of the very intimacy and freedom of our relations. Brothers are perhaps more apt to quarrel than strangers, but there is seldom any bitterness in their quarrels, and there is no nation under heaven that we Britons would like to see whip the United States, unless now and then under great provocation we feel as though we would not mind doing it ourselves. In times of peace and prosperity there may be rivalries between us; there may be occasional international threatening and gibing, because we both have our share of fools, but in times of national trial or misfortune the dominant feeling among Britons is that the two nations are one people. Their blood, their traditions, their history in great part, their characteristic virtue and their characteristic faults, to a large extent, are all ours. Apart from the merits of the quarrel between the United States and Spain it is impossible that men of British blood could ever wish to see the people of the United States "fall into the hands of Spain." American diplomacy is rough, and it is possible that the awful calamity of war might have been averted by diplomacy of another order, but the end in view, the termination of the reign of horror in Cuba, compels our sympathies. Spain's methods of colonial government are not our methods. Spain's way of fighting is not our way and all our sympathies will go with the brave soldiers and sailors of a free people fighting for the cause of humanity and struggling to extend the bounds of freedom. There is one more bond of union between Great Britain and the United States in connection with this war. "England" is more than a geographical expression; to the rest of the world it is synonymous with a type of civilization that the aliens do not love; a type characterized by civil and religious liberty; by enlightenment, progress and prosperity. This "Greater England" includes two great nations of common origin and common aspirations, though of diverse allegiance. The best British subject is the man whose ideas are broad enough and sympathies wide enough to embrace this "Greater England." With these two nations united (we do not mean politically), the English type of civilization must prevail.

"Naught shall make us rue, If England to itself do rest but true." With the union jack and the stars and stripes blended, "Come the three corners of the world in arms, And we shall shock them." Whether England's part in the coming struggle will be a passive one remains to be seen, but at least her sympathy will keep the rest of Europe in check.

Her Spirit Aroused. Chicago News: "Why have you broken off with Will Kempton?" "He accused me of having a weakness for building castles in Spain, and here I've sympathized with Cuba right from the first."

Girls Are Inconsistent. A good many girls in Atchison declare that they will go as nurses to the war, but they howl if they have to get up at night to prepare hot oil for a little brother's earache.—Atchison Globe.

NATIONAL FLOWERS.

The rose of England is nothing more than the wild rose. The York rose was white, the Tudor red or pink wild rose.

The thistle was chosen by Scotland because according to tradition during a night attack made by some Danes one of the invaders trod on a thistle, gave a cry of pain and waked the sleepers, who saved themselves.

One could scarcely call the leek a flower and the Welsh do not know how it came to be associated with their country. Some date its adoption as far back as 640, when Cadwallon defeated the Saxons. His men to distinguish themselves wore leeks in their caps.

Louis VII. of France was the first to use the fleur-de-lis as his emblem. He had it represented in gold over the blue mantle of his son Philip, when the latter was crowned king. The word is probably not fleur-de-lis or de-luce at all, but fleur-de-Louis. When it became changed the reference to lilies was made and the lilies of France were known in history.

It has been suggested by some people that our national flower should be the columbine, which grows wild in all parts of the Union. The name naturally suggests Columbia and Columbus. There is really a connection between the two. The name Columbus—Colombo in Italian—means "dove" and the columbine receives its name from the popular idea that it looks like a flock of doves. This form grows wild in the Rocky mountains. A front view of the flower shows a five-pointed star, a single petal is in the shape of a horn of plenty, typical of our resources, and the short-spurred variety resembles a liberty cap. The lobes of its terminal divisions are thirteen—the original states—and in color the columbine is either red, white or a pure blue.

Root bear ought to be a popular beverage among base ball cranks.

Moisture and Strawberries.

Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin: Irrigation cannot be regarded as indispensable to success in strawberry culture, as, by means of heavy mulching, sufficient water may be retained in the soil for the necessities of the crop in ordinary seasons, but an abundant supply of water simply makes success more certain, and where intensive culture is practiced an irrigation plant ought to be a part of the equipment. Strawberry plants require an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth, but this is most easily secured during the first season by attending to the proper details in preparation of the soil and in cultivation. Early and continuous cultivation saves the moisture to a greater extent than is commonly supposed. It has been found that the loss of moisture from unplowed ground may be in excess of that from cultivated soil to an amount equal to an inch and three-fourths of rainfall in one week. A man with a team and sprinkling cart could not replace the water on an acre of land as fast as it escapes by evaporation from the soil when it goes off at that rate if he had to haul the water one-fourth of a mile. The importance of stirring the soil soon after a shower is generally known, but in practice cultivation after slight showers is often neglected. This is because no crust forms after slight showers; hence the necessity of stirring the soil at once is not apparent. A slight wetting of a dry soil, however, increases the upward flow of water, hence there is more water added to the surface soil at such times than comes in the form of rain. The sun and wind soon dissipate the slight rainfall, and along with it much of the water which came from the lower layers of the soil, leaving the soil drier than before. As the two are commonly used, a cultivator is a better machine for irrigating than a sprinkling cart.

Sprouting Potato Seed.

A writer in the New England Farmer tells that the most successful growers sprout potato seed as follows: From six to seven weeks before it is time to plant in the field the potatoes are cut in the usual manner, spread thinly in a dry room free from frost, where they remain until quite dry, say for three days. They are then placed in boxes of sand as closely as possible, the sand being damp—not wet—and one inch in depth. Place the sets evenly over the whole surface and then cover with sand an inch in depth. Place the boxes in a light, airy room where the temperature is from 45 degrees at night to 55 degrees in the daytime. The sprouts will soon push forth and grow just in proportion as light, heat and moisture are afforded them. A slow growth is much to be preferred, as the stems will be much stronger and more vigorous after they are set in the field. To that end a low temperature, but little moisture, free circulation of air and all the light possible are essential. The boxes are placed one above the other in racks, with spaces between of six inches.

Nut Trees in Michigan.

The Michigan station has given special attention to the growing of nut trees. It finds very few of any commercial value. Several kinds can be grown, however, in a small way, as an interesting study, or as an amusement. The soft-shell almond has proved hardy there. Of it they say that while it has borne nuts of pleasant flavor, they are not equal to those offered in market. The Paragon is the only chestnut that has fruited, and its tendency is to overbear. Filberts and hazelnuts are of course hardy, but have not yet fruited. Pecans grown from Iowa seed are hardy, but the fruit is of little value. The soft-shell trees, grown from Texas seed, will not stand the winter without protection. Japan walnuts, somewhat like our butter-nuts, do well; and the Persian, or English, walnut endures the climate, but has made slow growth.

Varieties of Flavor.—Our Yankee and Canadian butter friends are waking up to the fact that it is in the flavor point where all the improvement is to be made. Of course—and it is just here where all the trouble is founded—the flavor; flavor of milk, of feed, of cans, of sheds and of the whole surroundings. And they suggest all manner of ways and means to bring about the desired improvement. Let me give them a hint—give the factory manager a rest for a while and go for the supplier; educate him, somehow, anyhow, but educate him. It may at first blush seem rather difficult but it is not impossible, and when you have done it the reward will be great. Of course it may be little more difficult for our American friends than for us; we have the graders, who would keep a continual check on the makers while the work of instruction—or inspection—went on among the suppliers.—New Zealand Dairyman.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons; dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 4 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For such insects as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, weaker preparations will prove effective. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated. It is advisable to make the emulsion shortly before it is used.

Where ledges abound to such an extent as to preclude most kinds of farming, fruit growing may be carried on to advantage, especially the growing of blackberries.

Daniel was in training for his lion's den experience a good many years.

Nervous and Tired

Was Not Able to do Her Work Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I was troubled with headaches, nervousness and that tired feeling. I read in the papers about Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it. I am now able to do my work, as Hood's Sarsaparilla has relieved me." Mrs. T. F. RICH, Hampshire, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

A Boom in Real Estate.

Dumley—How much do you ask for that piece of land? Robinson—Oh, one of Melba's songs. Dumley—To the tune of—? Robinson—Five thousand dollars.—Judge.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Charles B. Aske, Duluth, Minn., game apparatus; John J. Flyckt, Warren, Minn., chisel holder; William C. Humphrey, Jamestown, N. D., cyclist's brace and back support; Henry C. Johnson, Fargo, N. D., steam boiler fue cleaner; Jared C. Lobdell and A. Talcott, Minneapolis, Minn., stop cock box; Alexander McDougall, Duluth, Minn., dredging apparatus; John W. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., seal lock; Joseph T. Thompson, Hatton, N. D., steam fue cleaner; Charles S. White, Minneapolis, Minn., gasoline filter; John W. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., (design) seal plate for seal locks; Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minn., (trademark) Wheat breakfast food (two). Merwin, Lohrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 916 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

If you forget your right glove, that makes it the left.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. G. fails to cure, druggists refund money.

There is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of whatever sort.—T. T. Munger.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

The way through the wood—use an augur.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 59 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them, and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." Mrs. SARAH E. SELLERS, Lottell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Wholesale, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips, 25c. Do Good. CURE CONSTIPATION. Selling Everywhere, Chicago, Montreal, New York, St. Louis.

10-TO-SAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

SALESMEN WANTED. Do you wish a paying and pleasant job? We want salesmen all over the Northwest. Three plans, pay weekly. Write at once for terms. The largest Nuretry in the West. THE JEWEL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. Jyrala last war, had justifying claims, many since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 day treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GRANT'S Kidney, Bladder, etc.

AGENTS WANTED in every town for the best selling War and Home Relief Specialties. It will pay you to write to: Edith W. G. Co., Chicago, Ill.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER
CURE FOR
ALL EYE AFFECTIONS
Best Compound, Hygienic, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

W. H. E. No. 24-1800

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The following case was printed originally in *The Monitor*, a newspaper published at Meadford, Ontario. Doubts were raised as to its truthfulness, consequently a close watch was kept on the case for two years and the original statement has now been completely verified.

Mr. Petch had been a hopeless paralytic for five years. His case has had wide attention. He was confined to his bed, was bloated almost beyond recognition, and could not take solid food. Doctors said the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live. The Canadian Mutual Life Association, after a thorough examination, paid him his total disability claim of \$1,000, regarding him as forever incurable.

For three years he lingered in this condition. After taking some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People there was a slight change, a tendency to sweat freely. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by a pricking sensation, until at last the blood began to course freely and vigorously through his body. Soon he was restored to his old time health.

A reporter for *The Monitor* recently called on Mr. Petch again and was told: "You may say there is no doubt as to my cure being permanent. I am in better health than when I gave you the first interview, and certainly attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"To these pills I owe my release from the living death, and I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases in modern times. In the face of such testimony, can anyone say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of every sufferer—man, woman or child? Is not the case, in truth, a miracle in modern medicine?

These pills are sold by all druggists and are considered by them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

Gone Glimmering.

Mattie—What has become of your Anti-Slag society, that you took so much interest in a few months ago?

Helen—Oh, it's in the consummation. The president imagined she was the only dent in the pan, so we gave her the willies, and the dinky-dink association shot the schutes.—Chicago News.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Not a Literal Translation. Uncle Mat—Ma, what does "vice versa" mean?

Aunt Ann—I ain't sure, pa; but it sounds as if it might refer to them Poems o' Pashun, or some sech thing.—Up-to-Date.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today. Buy a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, blackheads, that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

The photographer's shop is a pleasant-looking place.

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

The barber makes headway when he parts your hair.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

As a rule, a kind neighbor is a good one to live by.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A game of cards is really a hand-to-hand contest.

IT IS THE STANDARD.

The Greatest Dictionary Now Printed in Our Language.

Viewed from the standpoint of the critical student of the English language the Standard Dictionary is a guide and reference work sans pareil. It sanctions only the best forms of usage, giving a full characterization of variant forms, tabulating words as foreign, dialectic, provincial, colloquial, vulgar or barbarous. The importance of this cannot be overestimated, as it at once relieves the mind of the student as to the aptness and elegance of the term required, when there appears to be one or more terms applicable to the case in point. It is essentially representative definitive; verifying all definitions by the etymological sense, in a comprehensive, accurate and simple manner. Great care has been exercised in the gathering into the language of new words; provincialisms which are and have been ingraining themselves into the English tongue are collected and defined; scientific and handicraft terms are likewise treated, and technical terms not in common use among technicians, are rigorously excluded, thus doing away with a great amount of useless bulk. But the crowning glory of the Standard is its persistent and consistent simplification of spelling—the elimination of the diphthong being not the least. As a definitive work it stands supreme. Definitions are given in groups, as members under generic heads, etymologically verified to elucidate meaning, illustrated copiously and aided by synonyms and antonyms. Its full and intelligent system of compounding, scientifically arranged, is a noble stride in the path of progress.

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THE FROZEN DEEP

A NOVEL BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XI.—(CONTINUED.)

"I have a casualty to report," said the captain, "which diminishes our numbers by one. My second lieutenant, who was to have joined the exploring party, has had a fall on the ice. Judging by what the quartermaster tells me, I am afraid the poor fellow has broken his leg."

"I will supply his place," cried a voice at the other end of the hut. Everybody looked round. The man who had spoken so was Richard Wardour.

Crayford instantly interfered—so vehemently as to astonish all who heard him.

"No!" he said. "Not you, Richard, not you."

"Why not?" Wardour asked sternly.

"Why not, indeed?" added Captain Holding. "Wardour is the very man to be useful on a long march. He is in perfect health, and he is the best shot among us. I was on the point of proposing him myself."

Crayford failed to show his customary respect for his superior officer. He openly disputed the captain's conclusions.

"Wardour has no right to volunteer," he rejoined. "It has been settled, Captain Holding, that chance shall decide who is to go and who is to stay."

"And chance has decided it," said Wardour. "Do you think we are going to cast the dice again, and give an officer of the Sea-Mew a chance of replacing an officer of the Wanderer? There is a vacancy in our party, not in yours; and we claim the right of filling it as we please. I volunteer, and my captain backs me. Whose authority is it to keep me here after that?"

"Gently, Wardour," said Captain Holding. "A man who is in the right can afford to speak with moderation." He turned to Crayford. "You must admit yourself," he continued, "that Wardour is right this time. The missing man belongs to my command, and in common justice one of my officers ought to supply his place."

It was impossible to dispute the matter further. The dullest man present could see that the captain's reply was unanswerable. In sheer despair, Crayford took Frank's arm and led him aside a few steps. The last chance left of parting the two men was the chance of appealing to Frank.

"My dear boy," he began, "I want to say one friendly word to you on the subject of your health. I have already, if you remember, expressed my doubts whether you are strong enough to make one of an exploring party. I feel these doubts more strongly than at that time. Will you take the advice of a friend who wishes you well?"

Wardour had followed Crayford. Wardour roughly interposed before Frank could interpose.

"Let him alone!"

Crayford paid no heed to the interruption. He was too earnestly bent on withdrawing Frank from the expedition to notice anything that was said or done by the persons about him.

"Don't, pray don't, risk hardships which you are unfit to bear!" he went on entreatingly. "Your place can be easily filled. Change your mind, Frank. Stay here with me."

Again Wardour interfered. Again he called out, "Leave him alone!" more roughly than ever. Still deaf and blind to every consideration but one, Crayford pressed his entreaties on Frank.

"You owned yourself just now that you were not well seasoned to fatigue," he persisted. "You feel (you must feel) how weak that last illness has left you. You know (I am sure you know) how unfit you are to brave exposure to cold and long marches over the snow."

Irritated beyond endurance by Crayford's obstinacy—seeing, or thinking he saw, signs of yielding in Frank's face—Wardour so far forgot himself as to seize Crayford by the arm and attempt to drag him away from Frank. Crayford turned and looked at him.

"Richard," he said, very quietly, "you are not yourself. I pity you. Drop your hand."

Wardour relaxed his hold with something of the sullen submission of a wild animal to its keeper. The momentary silence which followed gave Frank an opportunity of speaking at last.

"I am gratefully sensible, Crayford," he began, "of the interest which you take in me—"

"And you will follow my advice?" Crayford interposed eagerly.

"My mind is made up, old friend," Frank answered, firmly and sadly. "Forgive me for disappointing you. I am appointed to the expedition. With the expedition I go." He moved nearer to Wardour. In his innocence of all suspicion, he clapped Wardour heartily on the shoulder. "When I feel the fatigue," said poor simple Frank, "you will help me, comrade—won't you? Come along!"

Wardour snatched his gun out of the hands of the sailor who was carrying it for him. His dark face became suddenly irradiated with a terrible joy.

"Come!" he said. "Over the snow and over the ice! Come! where no human footsteps have ever trodden, and where no human trace is ever left."

Blindly, instinctively, Crayford made an effort to part them. His brother officers, standing near, pulled him back. They looked at each other anxiously. The merciless cold, striking its victims in various ways, had struck in some instances at their reason first. Everybody loved Crayford. Was he, too, going on the dark way that others had taken before him? They forced him to seat himself on one of the lockers. "Steady, old fellow!" they said kindly—"steady!" Crayford yielded, writhing inwardly under a sense of his own helplessness. What in God's name could he do? Could he denounce Wardour to Captain Holding on bare suspicion—without so much as the shadow of a proof to justify what he said? The captain would decline to insult one of his officers by even mentioning the monstrous accusation to him. The captain would conclude, as others had already concluded, that Crayford's mind was giving way under stress of cold and privation. No hope, literally, no hope now but in the numbers of the expedition. Officers and men, they all liked Frank. As long as they could stir hand or foot they would help him on the way—they would see that no harm came to him.

The word of command was given; the door was thrown open; the hut emptied rapidly. Over the merciless white snow—under the merciless black sky—the exploring party began to move. The sick and helpless men, whose last hope of rescue centered in their departing messmates, cheered faintly. Some few whose days were numbered sobbed and cried like women. Frank's voice faltered as he turned back at the door to say his last words to the friend who had been a father to him.

"God bless you, Frank!"

Crayford broke away from the officers near him, and, hurrying forward, seized Frank by both hands, Crayford held him as if he would never let him go.

"God preserve you, Frank! I would give all I have in the world to be with you. Good-by! Good-by!"

Frank waved his hand—dashed away the tears that were gathered in his eyes—and hurried out. Crayford called after him, the last, the only, warning that he could give:

"While you can stand, keep with the main body, Frank!"

Wardour, waiting till the last—Wardour, following Frank through the snow-drift—stopped, stepped back, and answered Crayford at the door:

"While he can stand, he keeps with me!"

CHAPTER XII.

ALONE! alone on the Frozen Deep! The Arctic sun is rising dimly in the dreary sky. The beams of the cold northern moon, mingling strangely with the dawning light, clothe the snowy plains in hues of livid gray.

An ice-field on the far horizon is moving slowly southward in the spectral light. Nearer, a stream of open water rolls its slow black waves past the edges of the ice. Nearer still, following the drift, an iceberg rears its crags and pinnacles to the sky; here, glittering in the moonbeams; there, looming dim and ghostlike in the ashy light.

Midway on the long sweep of the lower slope of the iceberg, what objects rise and break the desolate monotony of the scene? In this awful solitude can signs appear which tell of human life? Yes! The black outline of a boat just shows itself, hauled up on the berg. In an ice-cavern behind the boat, the last red embers of a dying fire flicker from time to time over the figures of two men. One is seated, resting his back against the side of the cavern. The other lies prostrate with his head on his comrade's knee. The first of these men is awake, and thinking. The second reclines, with his still white face turned up to the sky—sleeping or dead. Days and days since, these two have been given up by their weary and failing companions as doomed and lost. He who sits thinking is Richard Wardour. He who lies sleeping or dead is Frank Aldersley.

The iceberg drifts slowly; over the black water; through the ashy light. Minute by minute the dying fire sinks. Minute by minute the deathly cold creeps nearer and nearer to the lost men.

Richard Wardour rouses himself from his thoughts, looks at the still white face beneath him, and places his hand on Frank's heart. It still beats feebly. Give him his share of the food and fuel still stored in the boat, and Frank may live through it. Leave him neglected where he lies, and his death is a question of hours, perhaps minutes—who knows?

Richard Wardour lifts the sleeper's head and rests it against the cavern side. He goes to the boat and returns with a billet of wood. He stoops to place the wood on the fire, and stops. Frank is dreaming, and murmuring in his dream. A woman's name passes his lips. Frank is in England again—

at the ball—whispering to Clara the confession of his love.

Over Richard Wardour's face there passes the shadow of a deadly thought. He rises from the fire; he takes the wood back to the boat. His iron strength is shaken, but it still holds out. They are drifting nearer and nearer to the open sea. He can launch the boat without help; he can take the food and the fuel with him. The sleeper on the iceberg is the man who has robbed him of Clara—who has wrecked the hope and the happiness of his life. Leave the man in his sleep, and let him die!

So the tempter whispers. Richard Wardour tries his strength on the boat. It moves; he has got it under control. He stops, and looks around. Beyond him is the open sea. Beneath him is the man who has robbed him of Clara. The shadow of the deadly thought grows and darkens over his face. He waits with his hands on the boat—waits and thinks.

The iceberg drifts slowly; over the black water; through the ashy light. Minute by minute the dying fire sinks. Minute by minute the deathly cold creeps nearer to the sleeping man. And still Richard Wardour waits—waits and thinks.

CHAPTER XIII.

HE spring has come. The air of the April night just lifts the leaves of the sleeping flowers. The moon is queen in the cloudless and starless sky. The stillness of the midnight hour is abroad, over land

and over sea.

In a villa on the westward shore of the Isle of Wight, the glass doors which lead from the drawing room to the garden are yet open. The shaded lamp yet burns on the table. A lady sits by the lamp reading. From time to time she looks out into the garden and sees the white-robed figure of a young girl pacing slowly to and fro in the soft brightness of the moonlight on the lawn. Sorrow and suspense have set their mark on the lady. Not rivals only, but friends who formerly admired her, agree now that she looks worn and aged. The more merciful judgment of others remark, with equal truth, that her eyes, her hair, her simple grace and grandeur of movement have lost but little of their olden charms. The truth lies, as usual, between the two extremes. In spite of sorrow and suffering, Mrs. Crayford is the beautiful Mrs. Crayford still.

The delicious silence of the hour is softly disturbed by the voice of the young lady in the garden.

"Go to the piano, Lucy. It is a night for music. Play something that is worthy of the night."

Mrs. Crayford looks round at the clock on the mantel-piece.

"My dear Clara, it is past twelve! Remember what the doctor told you. You ought to have been in bed an hour ago."

"Half an hour, Lucy—give me half an hour more! Look at the moonlight on the sea. Is it possible to go to bed on such a night as this? Play something, Lucy—something spiritual and divine."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ROPE FROM THE SEA.

A Seaweed Whose Stem Is 300 Feet Long.

The largest marine plant and probably one of the highest plants known on this globe, is a gigantic seaweed, the nereocystis, the stem of which has been found to grow as much as 300 feet long, says an exchange. It was first discovered not far from the Alaskan coast, but has since been found floating in various parts of the Pacific ocean along the American and Asiatic shores. This seaweed grows in a very curious manner. Large quantities of it are found at a little distance from shore, and at a depth not exceeding 300 feet. On loamy bottom large thickets of this plant take root and a stem of the thickness of ordinary cord grows upward. At its top there is a pear shaped balloon, which grows with the stem, and when it reaches the surface of the water it often measures six feet and more in length, with a diameter of four feet six inches. This balloon has, of course, an upward tendency, and keeps the stem growing until it floats on the surface of the water. From the top of this balloon a large tuft of strong, thick, spade-like leaves grows out, which originally are not more than two feet long, and which grow and split until from the balloon a rose-like growth of from fifty to sixty-five feet in diameter covers the water. This gigantic weed grows in such quantities that near the shore large meadow-like islands are formed, which impede navigation. The natives of the Aleutian islands make manifold usage of this plant. From the strong dried stems they make rope 250 feet and more long, while balloons of this weed furnish them with large vessels after they are dried, the smaller ones being used in their boats to bail out water. The long leaves after being dried are cut into narrow strips and used for wickerwork, the making of baskets and similar furniture.

And Hence She Didn't.

"If I should kiss you would you scream?" She—"Indeed I would, if it were not for startling poor mamma."—Detroit Free Press.

Twenty years ago England had 11,616 male and 14,901 female school teachers. Last year there were 66,310 female and only 26,270 male teachers.

Spotts—I might have won a couple of fifties from Hicks last night. Lotts—No; I had not the heart—needed one more to make the flush.—New York World.

The Chinese Flag.

Is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the native complexion, but also that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver and prevent malaria.

Really Explained.

Mrs. Dearborn—How did your parrot learn to swear so?

Mrs. Wabash—Oh, my husband has an alarm clock in his room.—Yonkers Statesman.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The average woman's idea of taking care of a husband is making him wear a chamomile skin protector all winter and take a tonic in the spring.

In boring for oil a man runs his own business into the ground.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

As a musical instrument, the tambourine is easily beat.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It is not good policy to let your fire insurance run out.

3 Headaches Cured for 10 cents with Minnesota Headache Powders. Try them. At drug stores.

Lost in the deep—the bass singer off the key, all out-casts.

He Knew. "Now, Richard," said the school teacher to a tow-headed boy whose real name was Dick, "can you tell me what brokerage is?" "Yessum; it's when the drayman drops a hoghead of bottles on the pavement."—Atlanta Journal.

Cook's Cough Balsam. Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most interesting study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Her Artist.

"What ever became of Belle De Graw? She used to be very aristocratic in her ways."

"Yes, I know. She married an artist."

"Indeed? Mural, landscape, portrait or—"

"No, you haven't guessed it. Tomb-raider."—Cleveland Leader.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

I find nothing so singular in life as this, that everything opposing appears to lose its substance the moment one actually grapples with it.—Hawthorne.

FIT'S Permanently Cured. No return necessary after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A woman is a clever conversationalist when she doesn't let a man know she is trying to make him think he is entertaining her.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

The actors in an open-air performance are

Your Liver

needs coaxing, not crowding. Dr. Ayer's Pills stand without a rival as a reliable medicine for liver complaint. They cure constipation, and they cure its consequences, piles, biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, nausea, coated tongue, foul breath, bad taste, palpitation, nervousness, irritability, and many other maladies that have their root in constipation. They are a specific for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and keep the body in a condition of sound health.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—JAMES QUINN, 90 Middle Street, Hartford, Conn.

Take Ayer's Pills



IRONING MADE EASY.

HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

GREAT POPULAR OFFER!

By virtue of the unprecedented purchase, in a single order, of one hundred thousand (100,000) copies of this acknowledged masterpiece of the Century, we are now enabled to offer it to the public at the lowest possible price. Thousands of persons, who heretofore have not felt able to purchase it, will eagerly welcome this opportunity to secure at reduced price "The Greatest Achievement of Modern Times."

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It is incomparably the greatest, as it is positively the best, most complete, and most authoritative, now dictionary in existence. It is everywhere the standard.

ENTIRELY NEW—It is not a reprint, revision, or correction of any other work, but is the result of the steady labor for five years of over twelve scores of the most eminent and authoritative scholars and specialists in the world. Nearly 100 of the leading universities, colleges and scientific institutions of the world were represented on the editorial staff; 20 United States Government experts were also on the editorial staff. Over \$60,000 were actually expended in its production before a single complete copy was ready for the market. Never was any dictionary welcomed with such great enthusiasm throughout the world over. As the St. James's Budget, London, declares: "It is the admiration of literary England.... It should be the pride of literary America." The highest praise has come from all the great American and British newspapers, reviews, universities, and colleges, as well as from the press of every country.

all classes of intelligent men and women everywhere. The regular subscription price of the Standard Dictionary is \$18.00. We will now supply the complete work in one rich, massive volume, elegantly bound in full leather, prepaid to any address at the astonishingly low price of \$12.00, on the following terms: \$1.00 cash with order, and \$1.00 per month for the balance of 11 months. The Dictionary will be sent express prepaid on receipt of the \$1.00 cash payment, thereby giving purchasers nearly a full year's use of this great work before final payment is made. Full particulars by mail. Address:

STANDARD DICTIONARY AGENCY, ST. PAUL, MINN. 1008 Pioneer Press Building.

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS."

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SAPOLIO

FARM LANDS

Join the big immigration to the St. Paul & Duluth country in Minnesota. The best location and cheapest land in the country. Maps and Circulars free. Address: J. C. NEWELL CLARK, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Royal makes the food pure,
wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

Will Brainerd celebrate the Fourth?

Rev. S. Pritchard, of Duluth, will preach both morning and evening services at St. Paul's Episcopal church on Sunday next, June 12.

News has been received from Mrs. J. N. Nevers who is at Faribault, that her sister, Mrs. Judge Baxter, is very much improved in health.

Next Tuesday, June 14th, is flag day, being the 121st anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the flag of our country.

The ladies of the Episcopal church will give a strawberry and ice cream festival at the guild rooms, on Tuesday evening, June 14th. All are cordially invited to attend.

Abbott & Wilkins have rented the building formerly occupied by the Bodega saloon on Sixth street south and will remove their grocery stock to the new quarters in a short time.

The Central District Convention, Y. P. S. C. E., will meet in this city next week, the convention holding a three days session beginning on Tuesday at the First Congregational church.

J. P. Gardner, A. A. Merrill and Robert White left for Perham this afternoon to arrange for the annual excursion and picnic of the Northern Pacific railroad employees which will occur on Saturday, July 2d.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a lawn sociable at the home of Mrs. W. H. Sandler, corner of Ninth and Juniper streets, Tuesday evening June 14th, strawberries, ice cream and cake will be served.

The new cannon which the railroad boys have had cast at the N. P. foundry was tried yesterday and it proved all that could be expected of it. It is mounted on wheels and is a very fine piece of work all around.

Rev. C. C. Markham will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning on the subject "The Supreme Promise," evening subject "Son, Remember." Morning service commences at 10:30 o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock. Young peoples meeting at 7 o'clock.

Victor Gustafson for many years connected with the Campbell & Smith Clothing Co. in this city, is arranging to go into business for himself, and is fitting up a place on 5th street opposite the Globe Hotel, which he will occupy with a new stock of goods the latter part of the month.

James McNaughton, formerly general foreman of the Northern Pacific in this city, but who has been superintendent of machinery on the Wisconsin Central railroad with headquarters at Waukesha has resigned to accept the position of general manager of the Brooks Locomotive Works.

Marks Bros. Company opens a two week's engagement in Gardner's Hall the 13th. The company has played the Grand Opera house, West Superior, eight weeks. Sixteen weeks were put in at Duluth. Twenty-four plays constitute the repertoire, and the small admission of 10c. and 15c. for reserved seats will prevail.

The St. Paul Globe of Tuesday contains an extended notice of the graduating exercises of McAllister college of that city. C. Roy Mills, paugh of this city was a member of the graduating class, and was class historian, acquitting himself with great credit. Miss Daisy Mills paugh went to St. Paul to be present at the exercises. It is understood both Roy and Miss Daisy will attend the State University the coming year.

Election.

On Monday evening next the semi-annual election of officers of Rushworth Encampment No. 19, I. O. O. F., will occur. Refreshments will be served early in the evening as usual. J. C. CONGDON, C. P.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

Mr. Knute Lagerquist was united in marriage to Miss Christine Swanson on Tuesday, June 7th, the ceremony taking place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Lagerquist on Sixth street south, Rev. D. D. McKay officiating. The groomsmen was A. O. Lindberg and Miss Annie Swanson was bridesmaid. The young couple are well and favorably known in this city, and their friends unite in wishing them happiness in the future. Mr. and Mrs. Lagerquist left on Wednesday for a short wedding trip, and on their return will commence house-keeping in their new home in the Lagerquist block.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Hemstead returned yesterday from LaCrosse, Wis., where they had been to attend the wedding of Miss Grace Johnson, Mrs. Hemstead's sister, to Mr. James McCarthy. The wedding took place at St. James Catholic church in the above city on June 7th. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy will make their future home at Austin, Minn., the groom being a conductor on the C. M. & St. P. road. The bride has many friends in this city who extend congratulations.

Rev. D. D. McKay united Mr. Geo. Mellon and Miss Ella Kendall in marriage on Tuesday at the Presbyterian parsonage. The young couple are residents of Cass county.

Mr. Matthew Betzold was united in marriage to Miss Louise Schaefer on Tuesday, June 7th, at the Catholic church, Rev. Fr. Lynch officiating.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Ella White, wife of J. E. White, for many years a resident of this city and vicinity, died at the home of her parents in Champlin, Minn., on Saturday June 4th, of internal cancer. Her daughter, Miss Lulu White, left this city on Saturday for her mother's bedside, but did not arrive before she expired. Deceased had a large circle of friends in this city who will greatly mourn her loss.

Anna E. Erickson, aged 7 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Erickson of Southeast Brainerd, died on Wednesday, June 8, of measles, the funeral occurring Thursday afternoon from the Swedish Lutheran church, Rev. G. A. Peterson officiating.

Court Business.

John Peterson and S. Olson were before the municipal court Wednesday and the case dismissed. They were charged by G. F. Edquist with having obstructed a road, but the matter was finally adjusted between the parties.

Frank Leopold was brought before the municipal court Tuesday charged with having placed obstructions on the railroad track near Jonesville, the examination being continued one week. Leopold is considered to be an irresponsible fellow and is not bright.

J. C. Hoffland was fined \$25 or 30 days on Wednesday on charge of drunk and disorderly. The heavy fine was occasioned by the decided objection Hoffland had to being arrested.

Thaddens Coleman was brought before the court Thursday morning charged with having committed an assault on Arthur Patterson. He plead guilty and paid a fine of \$5.

The hearing in the case of Johanna Johnson against Isaac Edstrom is on before the municipal court this afternoon, the charge being that of bastardy.

A Fine Entertainment.

The Brainerd public will be treated to a very fine entertainment on Tuesday evening, June 21, at which time Mrs. Bertha Harmon Force and Miss Alice Blossom of Minneapolis, will give a song recital at the First Congregational church. The ladies were formerly residents of Brainerd and their reputation as vocalists is of the best. The Cincinnati Tribune says: "Mme. Bertha Harmon-Force is a favorite in Cincinnati. Had it not been demonstrated before, it would have well been so yesterday. Her voice was in its prime. Its chief characteristic is its sweetness. She sang 'So Seran Rose' with intense sympathy. She also sang 'Air de Salome' from Massenet, and 'Come Where the Roses Bloom'.

The admission will be 50 cents and tickets are now on sale at the different drug stores in the city.

Bicycle riders will be interested in the "Biko" advertisement appearing in this issue. Read it.

Leave your order for fire insurance with Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper Block. Companies as good as the best, rates always the lowest possible.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

H. C. Miller of Staples, is in the city today.

Mayor Kinkili, of Walker is transacting business in the city today.

John Arnold, the East Brainerd grocer, left for St. Paul yesterday.

Mrs. J. T. Sanborn left on Monday for a visit of some days in Chicago.

A. A. White, of St. Paul, has been visiting relatives in the city this week.

D. R. Elder, of St. Paul, was in the city several days this week on business.

W. L. LaJoie and wife, of West Superior are in the city visiting friends.

J. L. Smith and son Lindsey arrived in the city yesterday from Minneapolis.

Mrs. J. H. Kelehan and children returned from a visit to St. Paul on Monday.

Mr. N. H. Ingersoll and son are spending the week with friends at Hamline.

Mrs. Fred Hoffman returned on Monday from a visit with friends at Little Falls.

J. E. Carpenter, of the B. & N. M. railway, returned to his home at Minneapolis to-day.

Mrs. E. A. Bromley and son, of Minneapolis, are in the city this afternoon on their way to Hubert for a two weeks outing.

Chas. Isachner who has been at Red Lake Falls for some time is visiting Brainerd friends.

Guy Bean returned yesterday from Atlantic, Iowa, where he graduated last week from the high school.

Mrs. H. W. Skinner returned today from St. Paul where she has been visiting friends for some days.

L. C. Woodman, of Owatonna, spent some time in the city this week visiting his friend, A. P. Riggs.

Will Bean returned home on Monday from Minneapolis where he has been attending the University the past year.

Senator Allen J. Greer and son, of Wabasha, were in the city yesterday on their way to Walker for a week's fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith and children left on Monday for a months visit with the parents of the former at Colfield, Quebec.

Judge S. F. Alderman left yesterday for East Granby, Conn., on a visit with his parents and others relatives and friends.

E. D. and C. A. Wilkins went to St. Paul on Tuesday to attend the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows as delegates from Unity Lodge.

C. A. Albright returned from the law department of the State University on Wednesday equipped to begin the practice of law.

R. J. Street, cashier of the First National bank of Chicago, was in the city yesterday on his way to Pine River for an outing.

Rev. W. E. Loomis left on Wednesday for Jamestown, N. D., to attend the graduating exercises of the high school class of that city.

Rev. H. O. Helseth has been in attendance at the state conference of the Norwegian Lutheran church at Minneapolis during the week.

Mrs. A. J. Sovereign, Mrs. O. E. McMullen, Mrs. J. C. Atherton and Miss Lucy Stearns arrived in the city from Staples on the noon train.

Mrs. A. J. Frederick has been in attendance at the grand lodge of Daughters of Rebekah at St. Paul during the week as representative of the local lodge.

Miss Mabelle Davis returned home on Tuesday and Miss Maude on Thursday, from St. Paul, where they have recently graduated from St. Catharine's school.

Anthony Nolan went to St. Paul Tuesday to have his eyes treated by the eminent eye specialist Dr. Fulton. A cataract growth has made its appearance on his left eye.

Miss Hattie Gibson arrived in the city Tuesday from Grand Rapids where she has been teaching school. She was accompanied by Miss Cleveland who will spend some time here.

The Staples Tribune says that Frank Gibson and family arrived from Fort Ripley Monday afternoon. Mr. Gibson has purchased a farm in the vicinity of Staples, where he will reside in the future.

Miss Lottie White is entertaining a party of her young friends at Gull Lake this week, among the number being Misses Helen and Georgia Murry, Della Paine, Stella Way and Laura Veon. Mrs. I. U. White is also with the party.

Commencement Exercises.

The graduating exercises of the Brainerd High school will occur this Friday evening at Gardner Hall, and a very interesting program has been arranged as follows:

Orchestra.
Invocation.....Rev. Father Lynch
Selection.....Eolian Quartette
Salutatory and Essay.....Jessie P. Gibb
Common Sense, Genius and Learning
Song.....Fly Away Birdling
Misses Marie Edwards, Gertrude Wilson and Dollie Stratton.
Essay.....Nature's Voices
Mary A. Doran.
Solo.....Mr. Joseph Murphy
Class Oration.....The Cuban Question
James J. Nolan.
Duet.....Mrs. Atherton and Miss Mitchell
Class Prophecy and Address to Juniors.
Edith V. Fulton
Solo.....Mr. S. F. Alderman
Valedictory....."Not Finished, But Begun"
Mabel R. Patterson
Selection.....Star Quartette
Presentation of Diplomas
Benediction.....

The graduates are Miss Mabel R. Patterson, Miss Edith V. Fulton, Miss Mary A. Doran, Miss Jessie P. Gibb, and James J. Nolan.

Desirable Quarters.

The large double store building recently rebuilt by Mr. A. P. Farrar, at the corner of Sixth and Laurel streets has been entirely finished up stairs and down stairs and is now ready for occupancy. The store rooms on the first floor are light and commodious, nicely grained and fitted for electric lights. One has been rented and will be occupied next week. One-half of the second floor has been fitted into offices and a flat, and the other half is a commodious hall 23x60 feet with a 14 foot ceiling, a splendid room for lodge room purposes. The offices and flat are on the south side next to Laurel street. The offices, two in number, are in front, and are light and commodious and would make splendid quarters for lawyers or doctors. The flat consists of double parlors, dining room, bed room, a bath room equipped with closet and splendid porcelain bath tub, and kitchen with every convenience in the way of cupboards, sink, closets and etc. A roomy back covered veranda with stairs leading to a wood shed make a most convenient and desirable place of residence. Any one desiring to rent quarters here can do so by applying to Mr. Farrar at his residence corner of Seventh and Kingwood streets.

Brainerd Girls Graduate.

The St. Paul Globe of Sunday contained the following notice of the graduation exercises of St. Catharine's school of that city, two of the graduates being Miss Mabel and Maud Davis, two of Brainerd's most popular and talented young ladies:

BRAVE ALL OBSTACLES.

ST. CATHERINE'S GRADUATES A CLASS OF HEROINES.

The strains of a pretty march, played by Miss Leola Worsham and Miss Ada Clarke, heralded the approach of the bevy of fair-faced girls of all ages who composed the school of St. Catharine, on the occasion of the annual commencement held last evening in Christ church guild hall. The young women were gowned in white, and filed into the hall from the rear door, passed down the center aisle and to their places at the side of the platform.

The three graduates, Miss Symmons Davis, Miss Marion Alice Davis and Miss Blanche Norton Holmes, followed, bearing in their arms great bunches of roses, and seated themselves on the platform. The diplomas were given by Right Rev. M. N. Gilbert, who spoke of the meaning of the class motto, "Be Not Frightened by Obstacles," and said that the words did not mean much to the young ladies before him, who were very sure that there would be no difficulties. With them everything seemed possible. They had overcome a great many difficulties in an intellectual way, and this had given them great self-confidence with which to meet the world.

The exercises were conducted according to the Episcopal church service, and the medals of honor were awarded by Rev. Charles D. Andrews who spoke of the motive of the school as differing from that of the public school, where no religious teaching could be introduced. He advised the young women to hold in their minds the example of their principal. The gold medal was awarded to Eleanor Abbott.

The "Kammen-Ostrow," by Rubinstein, was played by Miss Peck with fine expression. Miss Peck was accompanied by Miss Davis and Miss Taylor. The "Barcarolle," with violin and piano accompaniment by Miss Louise Taylor and Miss Peck. Miss Mabelle Davis and the chorus of the school sang De Koven's "Song of the Flag." Both the young women have sweet, strong voices.

The evening closed with "America" by all, followed by the Doxology and the benediction.

Among those attending were Theodore Schurmeier, Miss Furness, Miss Louise Cochran, Miss Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Miss Cutler, Miss Maxfield, Miss Farrington, Capt. and Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Gen. Bishop, Mrs. Shurik, Charles Harris, the Misses Butcher and others.

Hoffman rents bicycles.

An Especially Attractive

BARGAIN

This Week in the Line of

DRESS FABRICS

At Henry I. Cohen's

We put on sale this Saturday the following Dress Materials: Colbert Suiting Organdies, fine lace effect, like lace net-work, ground colors being in cardinals, navy, greys, lavenders, greens, with dots, sprigs, flowers and neat patterns; goods worth 25c regular, bargain price only

9c Per Yd.

BASKET WEAVE PLAIDS for children's dresses, this Saturday 11c and next week for.....
BLACK SERGES, worth 50c per yard, 35c
Next week.....
BLACK UNION CASHMERE, very good value 23c
For.....
BLACK ALL WOOL DOUBLE FOLD HENRIETTA, 48c
only.....
WHITE SILK FINISH BRILLIANTINE, \$100 goods, seeded pattern, yours..... 70c
WHITE ALL WOOL SOFT CREAM CASHMERE 49c
Next week.....

We quote the following as special values:

Summer Corsets at 46c. and..... 29c
Silk Mitts, double palms..... 25c
Children's Straw Hats..... 25c
Ladies' Leghorn and Chip Hat..... 25c
Elegant Black Seamless, Ladies' Hose..... 25c
Ladies' Shirt Waists, a fine variety..... 50c
Silk Gloves, double tipped fingers..... 48c
New line black brocaded dress goods, 43 inches wide..... 63c
New line of Summer Dainties at..... 8c
New patterns of figured lawns at..... 10c
Handsome stock of Frill Organdies, 30c & 25c
A beautiful line of Valenciennes Laces from 20 cents to..... 3c
New effects in Point Venise, Orientals, Cream, Butter and Whites from 50c to 5c
WE PUT ON SALE a line of odd Shoes, Ladies' Oxford Ties, fine goods, worth regular prices, from \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50, all your choice at \$1.25. Remember, your choice for \$1.25

These goods will be placed on our bargain counters, and first come, first choice. We will be pleased to show you these goods.

Our Line of BOY'S SHOES is a feature of the Shoe Stock. They are selected to wear, and fit. As for price, come in and see them.

Babies' Shoes, each pair..... 20c
Lots of Children's Shoes, per pair..... \$1.00

We ask an inspection by the ladies of Brainerd of our lines of Fine Shoes. For Value, Fit and Style, they are not to be excelled.

DON'T MISS OUR
SHOE STOCK...

HENRY I. COHEN,

SLEEPER BLOCK.

GET OUR

Prices on Job Work

Before Placing
Your Next Order.

Rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 26.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

PROCURE A



Tornado Policy

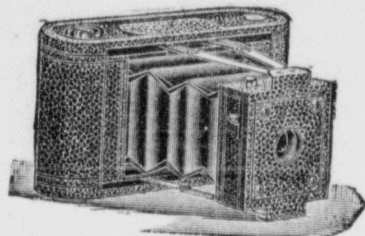
KEENE & McFADDEN.

It will only cost you

25c. for \$100 for one year,
50c for \$100 for three years
75c for \$100 for five years.

Representing only first-class companies with the rates so cheap you cannot afford to be without it.

Kodaks!



FOLDING POCKET KODAK

Bulls Eye, American,
Bullett, Diamond,
Falcon, Lundy,
Eureka.

All kinds at all prices.

Full line of Supplies.

Printing and finishing.

McColl's Store,

Front Street, Brainerd, Minn.

READ THIS!

**The Brainerd
Greenhouse,**
87, Eight Street South,

Have Two Hundred Fresh Rose
bushes in Bud, Two Thousand Pansy
plants in Bud, and many other Plants
for Decoration Day, at Prices that
will surprise you; also fine assortments
of Bedding and Borders.

COME NOW.

Mrs. Wm. Dodd,

Manager.

7 8th St. South.

PUBLIC

sale of Grass!

ON STATE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the
day of June, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., I will
at public sale for cash, the right to cut hay
on lands in the county of Crow Wing.
The sale will be held at Keene & McFadden's office,
National Bank Block, Sixth Street, according
to instructions received from the state land
commissioner.

Complete description of the lands can be seen
at sale.

GEO. A. KEENE,
Agent for State Land Commissioner.

**Brainerd & Northern
MINNESOTA RY.**

TIME CARD.

Trains Arrive at and Depart from the
Northern Pacific Depot.

GOING SOUTH.

Brainerd-ar. 10:30

Hubert-ar. 9:43

Backus-ar. 8:38

Lothrop-ar. 8:05

Walker-ar. 7:40

LEECH LAKE OUTING.

Many Northwestern Newspaper Men En-
joy a Trip to Leech Lake and See
Minnesota Pine Forests
For the First Time.

The third annual outing of the
Northwestern Editorial Association
occurred last Saturday, the objective
point being Walker. The party had
intended passing through this city
on Friday afternoon, but the severe
wind and rain storm of Thursday
which caused washouts on nearly all
the railroads in this section delayed
them a day, and instead of coming to
Brainerd on Friday they were taken
to Glenwood in a special coach in
charge of Assistant Passenger Agent
Craig of the Northern Pacific. On
Saturday afternoon the party arrived
in Brainerd, and at 5 o'clock left over
the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota
road for Walker, arriving there at
7:45. The party was met at the
depot by the entire population of that
enterprising village. Supper was
served at the Pameda Hotel, and a
social dance followed, music being
furnished by Dressell's orchestra of
this city. On Sunday a large number
of the excursionists visited the
Leech Lake reservation and many of
them listened to a sermon in the
Chippewa language delivered by
Rev. Chas. Wright, at the little In-
dian church. Mr. Wright is a full
blood Indian and was educated in a
Minnesota institution.

The balance of the stay in Walker
was most pleasantly spent and al-
though rain interfered somewhat with
the plans everyone seemed to adapt
themselves to circumstances and not
a moment dragged.

The banquet which occurred at the
Pameda was an elaborate affair and
thoroughly enjoyed. A. G. Bernard,
secretary of the association presided,
and President Chas. S. Mitchell made
an eloquent response in behalf of the
editorial fraternity. Addresses were
listened to from C. F. McDonald, G.
S. Pease, Hon. B. F. Hartshorn, H.
M. Wheelock, E. E. Adams. Another
pleasant feature of the evening and
one thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors
was the music furnished by Misses
Mitchell and Robinson and Messrs.
Alderman and Webb of this city and
the quartette were the recipients of
prolonged applause after each ren-
dition. The menu was printed in Chip-
pewa as follows:

Toodooohabo Duhzhe Pakuhahquans
Shewahgung Peguae
Gaxagasequajimaigagagagag Ahitka
magwig
Peweguhgung Hineeg
Kategoagadungin Ubwan Mesasa Meenewin
Keeke Shahwamin Pewanbico Pewepogegun
Muekegemin Nahboob
Bahgishkeau opinegshahwuskoose Un-
gegemin
Nookee Peheshkowegyauns Pikwugis
Hahboob
Mahneewenee Ahzhagashie
Papazhegongukshie Kategoagadungin
Oademinun Tukkoose Wauishkobejagausood
Buhquazhegun
Nookahdeze Menegahwin
Mequun Toodooshabo
Dahgoonaun Wauishkobejagausood Buh-
quazhegun
Pindauishkwahnaun Ewh Uphe
Duhgoonaun Peguae Kesheshowemlin
Mekahishmuskewahboob

At 7:40 Monday morning the party
left on the return trip and arrived at
Brainerd at 10:30, the party having
been given a chance to see the steam
hoisters at work taking logs from the
lake and loading them on cars on the
down trip.

Among those who attended the out-
ing party from Brainerd were Mr. and
Mrs. S. F. Alderman, Mr. and Mrs.
E. O. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hoar,
Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll, Mrs. F.
W. Wieland, W. P. Blakely and wife, G.
A. Ainsworth and wife, F. G. Hall,
Miss Amy Brockway, Miss Minnie
Chase, Miss Winnie Small, Miss Rose
Poppenberg, Miss Nellie Merritt,
Miss Bertie Robinson, Miss Mamie
Mitchell, Mrs. E. M. Bigg, Miss Bigg,
Mrs. J. S. Drysdale, Wm. Dressell,
Jas. McPherson, W. P. Bartsch, Wm.
Solomon, A. L. Nutting and O. Wold.

Tells All.

Dr. Humphrey's Specific Man-
100 pages, tells all about the treat-
ment of disease with Humphreys'
Specifics. Free at drug stores, or
sent on request—Humphreys' Medi-
cine Co., Cor. William and John Sts.,
New York.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the
firm of Benson & Bierhaus has this
day been dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

J. A. BIERHAUS,
I. BENSON.
Brainerd, Minn., May 25, 1898.

Two Conventions.

The populists held their county
convention at the court house on
Tuesday evening and elected dele-
gates to the congressional and state
conventions. It was hard work to
find representatives enough to go
around for all the wards, and the
country was not represented at all.
J. E. Johnson was elected chairman
and O. P. Erickson secretary. A
committee on credentials consisting
of S. W. Quinn, F. Senti and W.
W. Winters was appointed, and the
following delegates were named as
entitled to seats:

First Ward—Jens. Molstad, Fred
Abeard and James Taylor.

Second ward—A. Olsen, Peter Wal-
ters and O. P. Erickson.

Third ward—W. W. Winters, A. E.
Whitney and Otto Furhop.

Fourth ward—Solomon Johnson,
August Sykanen and James Collier.

Fifth ward—J. E. Johnson, S. W.
Quinn and F. Senti.

A delegation consisting of A. Olson,
Peter Walters, Solomon Johnson, O.
P. Erickson and Jens Molstad was
elected to attend both congressional
and state conventions with instruc-
tions to support C. A. Towne for con-
gress and John Lind for governor,
after which the convention adjourned.

The democratic convention called
for the purpose of electing delegates
to the state and congressional con-
ventions was called to order yesterday
afternoon and Robert Magee was
chosen chairman and L. H. Stallman
secretary. A committee on creden-
tials consisting of H. C. Stivers, Je-
rome Kelleher and Wm. Paine, Sr.
was appointed and the following dele-
gates were reported as entitled to
seats in the convention.

First Ward—Wm. Paine, Sr., Peter
Orth and H. C. Stivers.

Fifth ward—L. Stallman, J. Mc-
Naughton and H. McGinn, with Je-
rome Kelleher as proxy for H. Mc-
Ginn.

St. Matthias—Robert A. Magee.
Long Lake—John Poeppel.

A committee containing of H. C.
Stivers, Jerome Kelleher, Wm. Paine,
Sr., and John Koeppel was appoint-
ed to select delegates to the two con-
ventions and their report, as follows,
was adopted.

For delegates to the state conven-
tion—Con. O'Brien, chairman; D. M.
Clark, J. M. Elder, John Bubar, J.
H. Koop, Dr. W. Hemstead, Wm.
Paine, Sr., J. F. McGinnis, Mike
Cullen, Timothy Toohy, L. Stallman
S. W. Quinn and H. McGinn.

For delegates to the congressional
convention—J. H. Koop, chairman;
Dr. W. Hemstead, H. C. Stivers,
Mike Remmels, Robert A. Magee,
Jerome Kelleher, J. F. McGinnis and
Mike Cullen.

J. H. Koop was appointed chair-
man of the county committee with
power to appoint the balance of the
committee and the convention ad-
journed.

GRAVE LAKE ITEMS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren
Hastings, of the north part of town,
Tuesday, June 2nd, a son. He tips
the beam at 9 pounds. All well.

The baby daughter of Joseph Ed-
wards has been very sick with cholera
infantum. For a while her life was
despaired of, but at present writing
is some better.

Nelson Jarboe, of northeast Oak-
lawn has sold his farm and will emi-
grate to Aitkin county, where he has
taken a homestead. We did not
learn the purchasers name. Consider-
ation \$750.

The recent rains have done consid-
erable damage to plowed fields in
this vicinity by washing out large
ditches. The lake here raised two
feet in as many days.

It is rumored here that Peter John-
son has sold his farm instead of rent-
ing it as stated last week. Consider-
ation \$850. He has purchased a large
tract of land on the north Bay Lake
road, in Section 10 of this town, and
will run a stock farm.

Will Gergen has lost a number of
yearling calves, and would like to
have some one tell him where to find
them. He will pay for the informa-
tion.

SUPT. CARLETON WILL RESIGN.

Charge of Bribery Against Supt. Carleton
Dismissed in the Municipal
Court on Monday

ON CONDITION THAT HE RESIGN.

No Testimony Given, An Agreement Be-
ing Reached Before Court
Convened.

On Monday afternoon in the mu-
nicipal court the case of the State of
Minnesota against Prof. M. H. Carle-
ton, charged with attempted bribery
was disposed of, the defendant being
discharged on motion of the county
attorney. Defendant had employed
eminent counsel in the person of C.
D. O'Brien of St. Paul. Previous to
the opening of court Mr. O'Brien re-
presenting Mr. Carleton called on
County Attorney Fleming and made
a proposition that if the case against
Mr. Carleton be dismissed he would
resign as superintendent of schools.
Mr. Fleming at the urgent solicitation
of the prosecuting committee, who on-
ly desired to rid the schools of the pro-
fessor, and also to prevent further de-
moralization of the schools by airing
the case, consented to this arrange-
ment. When the case was called Mr.
Fleming addressed the court and
made the motion to dismiss the case
after explaining that he did so for the
reasons stated above, but with the ex-
press understanding also that he
would bring the matter before the
grand jury at the next term of court.
Mr. O'Brien then briefly addressed
the court stating that Mr. Carleton
had taken the above steps because he
had long since concluded to resign
and leave, and because of the injury
to the schools and airing of the case
would inflict. That Mr. Carleton was
innocent of the charges made and had
no doubt but that he would be vindi-
cated if a trial was held. That those
prosecuting the case were undoubt-
edly honest in their action and belief,
but were laboring under a misappre-
hension of the facts. At the conclu-
sion of Mr. O'Brien's remarks the court
dismissed the case and discharged
the defendant, who picked up his hat
and left the court room immedi-
ately.

This is, we hope, the end of the
trouble that has disturbed our schools
for more than a year past, and is
probably the best solution of the dif-
ficulty. Mr. Carleton did not send in
his resignation at the regular meet-
ing of the board last night, but will
probably, do so in the near future.

Maccabees Elect Officers.

On Monday evening the Knights
of the Maccabees elected officers for
the ensuing term as follows:

Commander—J. C. Smallwood.
Lieut. Com.—F. E. Tiffany.
Record Keeper—J. McCulloch.
Finance Keeper—D. Mahoney.
Chaplain—Louis Hohman.
Sergeant—J. A. McKay.
M. at A.—M. Betzold.
First M. of G.—Wm. Mahood.
Second M. of G.—W. Henriks.
Sentinel—R. C. Craddock.
Sr. Past Com.—W. H. Crowell, Jr.
Sr. Past Com.—J. E. Hannaway.

Members of the above order will
meet at their hall in Columbian
block on Sunday, June 12, at 7:15,
and in company with the Ladies of
the Maccabees will attend services at
the Presbyterian church.

Look Out for Grasshoppers.

The Northern Pacific Co. has
posted up in its ticket offices at all
the local stations circulars regard-
ing the threatened invasion by
grasshoppers, giving directions for
the extermination of the pest, to-
gether with pictures and illustra-
tions. Prof. Otto Luggen, state
entomologist, of the University of
Minnesota says:

As the destructive Rocky Moun-
tain Locust is again leaving its na-
tive home and is moving eastward
there is danger of an invasion, hence
it is best to be prepared. Past ex-
perience has shown that we must
be well prepared to commence a suc-
cessful war. At present only a few
places in North and South Dakota
are infested with this pest, and but
little fear need be entertained on
their account, but more and larger
swarms will be the consequence if

Paine & McGinn.



Can and Will
Sell you

AMORE MEAT

For Your Money than you can get elsewhere
in the city, as the following prices will show.
Try us once and See What CASH WILL DO.

POT ROASTS BEEF, fore quarter cut, - 8 to 10c.

Wool Soap, 3 cakes.....	10c	Mutton Chops.....	12 to 14c
Sugar Cured Ham, best brand	10c	Mutton Stew.....	6c
Sugar Cured Skinned Hams..	10c	Pork Roasts, best cut.....	10c
Boneless Ham.....	11c	Pork Chops.....	10c
New England cooked Ham...	11c	Side Pork.....	7c
Cottage Ham.....	10c	Leaf Lard.....	7c
Picnic Ham.....	8c	Spare Ribs.....	7c
Sliced Ham.....	13c	Pigs Head.....	4c
Loin Steak.....	13c	Pigs Feet.....	3 1/2c
Short Porterhouse.....	14c	Pork sausage.....	7c
Best Cut ".....	15c	Bologna Sausage.....	9c
Round Steak.....	12c	Head cheese.....	8c
Shoulder Steak.....	10c	Liver Sausage.....	8c
Pot Roast, rump cut.....	8 & 10c	Frankfort Sausage.....	10c
Rib Roasts, best cut.....	10c	Dry Salt Pork.....	8c
Stew, beef brisket.....	6c	Pickled Pork.....	8c
Stew, flank.....	6c	Pure Lard.....	8 1/2c
Liver.....	3 1/2 to 5c	3lb Pail Lard.....	27c
Corned Beef.....	6 to 8c	Fresh Dressed Chickens, per lb	10 1/2c
Leg Mutton.....	13c		
Loin of Mutton.....	13c		

BIKO!

THE ONLY

**Perfect Pneumatic
Tire Protector
And Mender**

The attention of the public is called to the Biko preparation for mending
and self healing any porous bicycle tire or that has punctures. This prepa-
ration is endorsed by thousands of riders, hundreds of dealers, and has be-
come a famous known article in the New England states. Our sales for
1797 on Biko exceeded over 150 Bicycle Tires, over 2700 Trotting Sulkeys.
Our Biko is the only cement that makes a permanent repair on a puncture.
It will never harden in the tire. It will preserve the vitality of the tire, and
does not dissolve the cement in plugging or vulcanizing as the majority of
the anti-leaks do. This self-mending preparation is sold for

\$1.00 PER PACKAGE,

Enough for two tires, and if it is not entirely satisfactory in every respect
call and we will

REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Don't Wait! Try it Now!

A. L. HOFFMAN & CO.

the grasshoppers now found in our
fields are neglected and permitted to
multiply. "An ounce of prevention
is worth a pound of cure."

The best remedy is to destroy the
eggs, or to prevent their hatching.
This can only be done by plowing
all land containing eggs during
autumn and early in spring, hence
it is to late now to apply this rem-
edy.

Plowing. If the young locusts are
scattered over a field, and if the
crops are too much injured to be
worth saving, the field should be
plowed. A number of plows should
be used at the same time, the plows
following each other as closely as
possible. By commencing the opera-
tion at the outer edge of a field we
force the insects toward the center,
where they are crowded together
and covered up.

Poisoning. If the young locusts
are still feeding in regular armies
side by side the plants in front of
them should be dusted with Paris
green or London purple, this will
kill most of them.

To protect our plants in gardens
and fields from which chickens and
cattle can be kept away, we can em-
ploy with excellent results baits
made of bran-mash of Paris green.

These are made by thoroughly mix-
ing two pounds of poison with twen-
ty-five pounds of dry rye or wheat
bran, to this is added enough water
to form a thick mash, which formed
into balls, are laid upon the ground.
This material possesses a wonderful
attraction to the grasshoppers.

The slightest touch of kerosene
oil, either from the pan or from the
canvas sheet behind it, means death
to the locust, for the oil spreads
over its body in the same way that
a single drop of it will spread over a
large surface of water.

An Army and Navy.

Memorandum book is what you have
been wanting. The Northern Pacific
has it. It contains a cut of the Maine
Map of Cuba, List of U. S. and Span-
ish naval vessels, Interior drawings
of a battleship, illustrations of U. S.
and Spanish ships, Glossary of Navy
and Army words, table of distances,
commanders of U. S. ships and army
corps, list of U. S. Regiments and
their Commanders and other infor-
mation very useful and valuable at this
time. The book fits the vest pocket
and is up-to-date. Send ten cents to
Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger
Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.,
and the book is yours.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Ingersoll & Wieland, Publishers.

BRainerd. MINNESOTA.

As to the torpedo boat Gwin, we hope it will.

No man is modest enough to believe himself overestimated by others.

The wife-murderer probably gets bouquets because he is such a lady-killer.

The word which went forth centuries ago has not been recalled: Blessed are the peacemakers.

Our congress escaped a civil war by a narrow margin; but it was very nearly blown up by an inside explosion.

After living under Spanish rule for 300 years the people of the Philippines will look upon anarchy as the ideal of good government.

A Vienna paper says the niceties of diplomacy are wasted on such people as the Americans. It is such mean remarks as that that make us want to fight to the other fellow's last ditch.

Jewell and James went from the newspaper office to the office of postmaster-general, and during their terms some pains were taken to distribute periodicals as well as letters. A little hint for Charles Emory Smith, who has had much to do with newspapers himself.

The young ladies of the south who shoot men for stepping on their toes are too savage. It is a new kind of lynching, and the natural outcome of the vengeance on black men which has become such a feature of southern life. But, really, they ought to let the white young men of the south escape with their lives and confine their murders to the race which is so rapidly becoming used to it.

These days bring up memories of '61. We didn't know much about war then, but there was a sufficiency of information before the surrender at Appomattox. The greater heroes of the civil war were totally unknown at the beginning of it. Who shall win greatness in the struggle now on? We have great expectations in connection with Fitz Lee and Theodore Roosevelt; but the last men may be first and the first last.

May a governor play cricket? The governor of Jamaica has been taken to task for recreating himself by the game. A newspaper of his jurisdiction said the governor "should always be Caesar," and even declared that "a blow in the face from a ball, or a stumble and fall, would spoil the dignity of any governor." It is not usual to think of Caesar at the bat, but who can doubt that he would have made a home run had he tried his hand at base ball? And would he have been any less Caesar? Dignity is very well in its place; but wise men sometimes unbend.

So finely are the scales of nature adjusted that it is probable every defect has its compensation near at hand. Mans part is to find it. In Kansas and Nebraska the rainfall is insufficient to supply the needs of agricultural vegetation. Nevertheless it has recently been ascertained that an inexhaustible deposit of water lies directly below all the arid region; while the wind, nature's agent to lift the water, blows during the whole summer. It was from air registering one hundred degrees below zero that Nansen, by means of a windmill, wrested the power to light and heat his ice-bound Fram. The Kansas farmers should not be slow to conquer nature as Nansen did.

The National Reform association has followed the lead of the National Prison association by calling for "a reconstruction of the ethical code of lawyers." It is felt that the frightful increase of crime can never be checked so long as attorneys, who are admitted to the bar as the sworn ministers of justice, are willing to sell their services to secure immunity for the worst of criminals, not only by securing the fair trial, which is the right of every accused person, but by using their legal ability for the perversion of law and evidence and the misleading of juries. Is there any possible form of wrong, any dishonest combination for private or public plunder, which does not find able and willing lawyers to dress it up and parade it before the courts in the robes of innocence and virtue? Yet there have been lawyers, like Horace Binney and Abraham Lincoln, who would not thus prostitute their powers; and we would gladly give full credit to the claim made by Hon. Joseph H. Choate for his 90,000 brother lawyers, that "you will look in vain elsewhere for more spotless honor, more absolute devotion, more patient industry, more conscientious fidelity than among these."

The statesmen of Spain order a fight in Cuba and a further sacrifice of life with the idea in view of a graceful descent from their high altitude. When their army gets out of Cuba they will laugh at their acuteness and bury their dead without tears. They remind one of the western sheriff who was proud of the success of his first hanging. "It was beautiful," he said, with a shining face. "Jim went off like a bird." Then his eye fell on the gaunt, haggard face of Jim. "Why, why?" he said, "I wonder what makes Jim look so blamed sorry."

BRAVEST DEED OF THE WAR

SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC IN THE CHANNEL AT SANTIAGO.

Lieut. Hobson and Seven Men Took the Big Collier Right Into the Channel and, in the Face of a Terrific Fire, Deliberately Scuttled and Sunk Her—Unable to Escape Back to the Fleet, the Eight Heroes Surrendered to Admiral Cervera Who Sends Word to Sampson, Commending Their Heroism and Proposing an Exchange—Two of the Men Wounded.

New York, June 7.—A Mole St. Nicholas special to the New York Journal says:

Thursday night Sampson decided to send the Merrimac in and sink her in the channel at the narrowest part. He called for volunteers, explaining that it was a desperate mission, and that death was almost sure to all who ventured in. Then the navy showed the stuff it is made of.

Sampson asked for only eight men to man the Merrimac, but he could have had every officer an ensign on the fleet. Out of the horde of volunteers he chose Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama and seven others, who took the big collier Merrimac right into the channel of Santiago, where, in the face of the fire from the Spanish ships and batteries, the Merrimac was deliberately scuttled and sunk. Just before 3 o'clock Friday morning the collier, deeply laden with ballast material and coal, was headed straight for the entrance of the harbor without a light showing anywhere. She dashed well within the line of forts before she was discovered, our ships thundering at the enemy's batteries to attract their attention from the Merrimac, which could not be seen, but the sound of the Spaniards firing toward her showed that she had been detected and that every possible gun was being brought to bear on her. The Spaniards may also have tried to destroy her by the harbor mines, but if the attempt was made it did not succeed, for the Merrimac went straight to the point indicated by Admiral Sampson, where she was anchored and colly swung across the channel. Then Hobson

Blew a Hole in Her Bottom. and with his men, only two of whom have been hurt, took to the boat. They made an effort to row out of the harbor and regain the American fleet but Hobson saw that he had gone too far up the channel, and the effort to row out would mean certain death to all his crew from all the around batteries, as it was then daylight, so he turned and rowed straight for the Spanish Squadron. The Spaniards continued firing at him until they saw it was his evident purpose to surrender and then they ceased firing. Hobson and his crew rowed straight for the Almirante Oquendo and surrendered to Cervera in person, who received the prisoners courteously, and treated them with the respect due gallant men who were prisoners of war. The Spanish commander sent word to Admiral Sampson, under a flag of truce, and gallantly praised his heroism and offered to arrange for an exchange for Spanish prisoners now in United States hands. From the boat bearing the flag of truce it was learned that the Spaniards cheered the American heroes as they were taken aboard the Oquendo. More than a hundred projectiles struck near the Merrimac and over a dozen shots went home. But two Americans were wounded, and those from splinters. The explosive used was a dynamite bomb operated by electricity. The Spanish boats that approached the wreck afterward with the evident intention of blowing it up, were driven back by our fire. Capt. Ovido, of the truce boat, took back money and clothes to the American prisoners.

Washington, June 7.—The navy department has received the following from Admiral Sampson, via Mole Haiti:

"Succeeded in sinking Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 4 a. m., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two of them slightly wounded. Request authorities to approve exchange if possible between these and the prisoners at Atlanta. Six of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago unable to avoid being captured or destroyed."

What Britons Think of It. London, June 6.—The Daily Telegraph says: "The sinking of the Merrimac was a feat of undeniable merit, intelligently planned and valiantly executed. The Standard says: The volunteers who undertook this dangerous work did a plucky thing and may be congratulated on having escaped with their lives."

Accident on the San Francisco. Provincetown, Mass., June 7.—A fatal accident occurred on the cruiser San Francisco. By the fall of one of the cruiser's whaleboats from the davits Coxswain Welsett was drowned and Seaman Svenson sustained a fractured leg. Welsett was thirty-five years old.

Spanish Warships Sighted. Madrid, June 7.—A dispatch from Barcelona says a well known merchant there has received a dispatch to the effect that on May 27 a Spanish squadron, consisting of three cruisers and three other protected vessels, was seen off the Island of Madagascar, proceeding northward.

Acquitted of Illegal Sales. Albert Lea, Minn., June 7.—John E. Ellington, tried in the district court on an indictment, charging the sale of liquor without a license, was acquitted.

CAPT. GRIDLEY DIES IN JAPAN.

He Had Been Ordered "Invalidated Home" by a Medical Board.

Washington, June 7.—Capt. Charles V. Gridley, commander of the cruiser Olympia, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received by the department late yesterday afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt, of the navy, dated at Kioke, Japan, and directed to Secretary Long. The dispatch contained this simple statement:

"Capt. Gridley died to-day. Remains accompany me on Ooptic."

Capt. Vernon Gridley is the first American officer of great prominence whose death is a direct result of the existing war with Spain. As the commander of Admiral Dewey's splendid flagship, and one of the admiral's chief advisers, Capt. Gridley achieved distinction at the battle of Manila bay and added to his previous laurels by winning high praise from his superiors in the service for distinguished gallantry and ability. He fought his ship from the conning tower, while Admiral Dewey directed the movements of his squadron from the bridge of the vessel. It was not known for several weeks after the engagement that Capt. Gridley

Had Suffered Injury.

and even now the precise nature of his trouble is not known. On the arrival of the Seafire at Hongkong on May 24 the navy department was notified that Capt. Gridley had been condemned by a board of medical surgery and "invalided home." Subsequent advice received by the department indicated that Capt. Gridley was suffering from the effects of a rupture supposed to have been received during the battle at Manila, but no details were made known. It was not supposed that his illness was very serious as the navy department was informed that the captain, in company of Paymaster Galt, would leave for home as soon as possible.

On May 28 they left Hongkong on the steamer Ooptic, one of the vessels of the Occidental and Oriental steamship line. It would appear that Capt. Gridley died about the time the ship reached Kioke. Capt. Gridley was not a "dress parade" officer. Among the older officers of the service, especially among those with whom he served, he had the reputation of being one of the best equipped officers of the navy.

CHASED THE RESOLUTE.

U. S. Troop Ship Pursued by Spaniards but Managed to Escape.

Port au Prince, Haiti, June 7.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba there were not more than seventeen ships in the offing all day Sunday, and it is believed there that three missing vessels have gone for provisions and munitions of war. At 6 o'clock last evening the Haitian steamer Nouvelle Volodregue arrived here from Cape Haiti after touching at all the ports along the coast. She reports that yesterday at Mole St. Nicholas she saw the United States troop ship Resolute awaiting instructions. The vessel was under convoy. It was ascertained from passengers of the Volodregue that the Resolute had been pursued between Jean Ravel and Mole St. Nicholas by two Spanish corvettes and had managed to escape them. From the same source it is learned that Admiral Cervera's squadron in its entirety is not in the port of Santiago, but that only a cruiser, supposed to be the Cristobal Colon, one torpedo boat and two auxiliary cruisers are there. There was no direct news from Santiago last night.

SPAIN COMPLAINS.

Calls the Powers Attention to American's Infractions of International Law.

Madrid, June 7.—The cabinet council terminated at a late hour last evening after long consideration of the present position of the war. It was declared that the situation of the American squadron and of the insurgents at Manila was "unsatisfactory owing to disease," that mission of Aguinaldo had failed and that the native troops were favorable to Spain. Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, caused a note to be sent to the powers complaining of America's "infractions of international law." Lieut. Gen. Correa, minister of war, said he had sent a dispatch to Manila to inquire whether it were true that the United States cruiser Baltimore had been destroyed by an explosion.

DOMINGO REVOLT.

Further Particulars Regarding the Recent Uprising.

Cape Haiti, Haiti, June 7.—Further details regarding the revolt in San Domingo are arriving hourly. A gentleman who has just arrived here from the neighborhood of Monte Cristi states that Gen. Miguel Pichardo, governor of the department of the north, was made prisoner by Senor Jimenez during the uprising. He reports that all the employees in Senor Jimenez's home at Monte Cristi have been shot. He also confirms the killing of Generals Baes and Morales and the escape of Senor Jimenez.

THE MOHICAN SAILS.

Will Relieve the Bennington at Honolulu Ordered to Join Dewey.

San Francisco, June 7.—The United States sloop-of-war Mohican came down from the Mare Island navy yard yesterday morning, and after a brief delay sailed for Honolulu. It is understood that she will remain on duty at that port, replacing the Bennington, ordered to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.

St. Paul, June 7.—George Jureau had a narrow escape from drowning. He was walking on the Minnesota Boat club platform when he lost his footing and fell into the river. A man named Williamson jumped in and rescued him.

Furniture Store Burned.

La Crosse Wis., June 7.—Fire destroyed the establishment of B. A. Siggins, dealer in furniture and household goods. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,500.

RIDDLED BY SHOT AND SHELL

BATTERIES AND FORTIFICATIONS RENDERED USELESS.

American Fleet Bombards the Spanish Batteries Defending the Entrance to Santiago, Completely Shattering Them, and Destroying the Earthworks—The Terrible Storm of Shot and Shell Causes Wild Havoc Among the Spanish—The Enemy's Loss Must Have Been Heavy—No American Ship Was Hit and No American Was Injured.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

Kingston, Jamaica, June 9.—The American fleet engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and after a three hours' bombardment, silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks and rendered the Estrella and Cave batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless. The fleet formed in double column about six miles off Moro castle at 7 o'clock in the morning and steamed about 3,000 yards to sea, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts, and turned westward. The second line, the New York, leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon, turned eastward. The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank. The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Moro castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite Estrella and Catalina and the new earthworks along the shore. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which were the weather features of the morning. Suddenly the Iowa fired a twelve-inch shell which struck the base of Estrella battery and

Tore Up the Works.

Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no maneuvering of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. Previous to the bombardment, orders were issued to prevent firing on Moro castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac are confined there. In spite of this however, several stray shots damaged Moro castle somewhat. Commodore Schley's line moved closer in shore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small in-shore battery opposite them, raining rapid-fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fortification was in flames and the

Battery Was Silenced.

firing no more during the engagement. Eastward the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cave battery in quick order, and then shelled the earthworks higher up. Later the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed, and the Spanish gunners retired. Shortly after 9 the firing ceased, the warships turning, in order to permit the use of the port batteries. The firing then became a long, reverberating crash of thunder and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns. The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spanish guns ceased entirely and Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal. Generally the fire of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces, and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war. After the fleet retired the Spaniards returned to some other guns and sent twelve shells after the fleet, but no one was injured. One large shell fell close to the collier Justin. Throughout the entire engagement no American ship was hit and no American was injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

HOW CERVERA TELLS IT.

Didn't Amount to Much Says This Beautiful Prevaricator.

Madrid, June 9.—The following official dispatch has been received from Admiral Cervera:

Six American vessels have bombarded the fortifications at Santiago and along the adjacent coast. Six were killed and seventeen wounded on the Reina Mercedes, three officers were killed, and an officer and seven men were wounded among the troops. The Americans fired 1,300 shots of different caliber. The damage inflicted upon the batteries of La Scapea and Moro castle was unimportant. The defenses at Moro castle suffered damage. The enemy had noticeable losses.

SAMPSON HEARD FROM.

Report Received Confirming the News of the Bombardment of Santiago.

Washington, June 9.—Shortly after midnight this morning information confirmatory of the Associated Press cables concerning the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba reached the navy department. It came in the form of a cablegram from Admiral Sampson, which was made public in the following bulletin:

"Secretary Navy: Bombarded forts 7:30 to 10 a. m. to-day (June 6). Silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, although within 2,000 yards. —Sampson."

While the officials of the navy department decline to say definitely whether the bulletin contained all the information contained in Admiral Sampson's cablegram, there is reason to believe it did not. The officials declined to discuss the situation or to vouchsafe further information than was posted on the bulletin board.

A GREAT SEND OFF.

Monitor Monterey Starts From San Francisco on Her Long Voyage.

San Francisco, June 9.—The chief feature in the local war situation was the departure of the Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus for Honolulu. The order to go tender was issued about 11 o'clock and shortly afterwards the docks and wharves on the water front were crowded with people anxious to witness the departure of the formidable fighting machine and the collier which was to accompany her. Every steam whistle on the water front blew a farewell, and as the two vessels moved down the harbor towards the Golden Gate the crowds on the wharves set up a mighty cheer. The Monterey has always been a great local favorite, but the prospects are that she will never again enter this harbor, as she is to be permanently stationed in the vicinity of Uncle Sam's colonies in the East.

MODE OF ENLISTMENT.

Under the Second Call Will Proceed Same as for the Regulars.

Washington, June 9.—Adj. Gen. Corbi announced that he would not make public the apportionment of the volunteer troops among the states under the second call of the president. The enlistment of the 75,000 men called for will proceed as heretofore announced, precisely as enlistments are made for the regular army. The governors of states are notified by the department how many men are to be enlisted in their states under the second call and how the enlistments are to be made, but this information will not be given to the public by the war department.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Second Philippine Expedition May Get Away by That Time.

Washington, June 9.—Advices to the war department from Maj. Gen. Merritt at San Francisco indicate that the second expedition to the Philippines might leave that place on Thursday, although the time of sailing cannot be definitely fixed. It was said at the war department to-day that only a few of the cavalry troops which go to Manila will carry horses with them. The greater number of cavalrymen will go dismounted and will secure mounts when they reach their destination.

AMERICANS REPULSE.

Very Truthful Statement made by the Spanish Minister of Marine.

Madrid, June 9.—In the chamber of deputies Capt. Anon, minister of marine, read Admiral Cervera's dispatch and a dispatch from Gen. Blanco to the effect that Gen. Linares had repulsed an American attempt to effect a landing of troops at Aguadores.

The senate, after hearing Admiral Cervera's dispatch, unanimously resolved to congratulate the army and navy.

ATTACK ON MANILA.

May Be Expected Any Day, Says This Authority.

London, June 9.—The Manila Railroad company has received the following dispatch from its superintendent at Manila: "The line has been cut in the first section, the rails have been removed and there is no means of communication between the second and third sections. Traffic is suspended. The rebels are surrounding Manila and an attack is expected any day."

Outlaw Run Down.

Butte, Mont., June 9.—Sheriff Annis of Oklahoma passed through Butte to-day with George Shields, a young outlaw, whom he tracked from Oklahoma to Stevensville, Mont., where he found him working in a livery stable and arrested him. Shields was one of a gang of robbers in Oklahoma, several of whom are under arrest. He has made a statement to Sheriff Annis implicating a number of other men against whom there had been no suspicion heretofore.

South Dakota Veterans.

Canton, S. D., June 9.—Two thousand people are here attending the fifteen cent encampment of the G. A. R. of South Dakota. The Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans. Among the distinguished veterans here are Gen. Paul Van Dervoort, past national commander; Gen. C. E. Clark, department commander; Gen. George Silsby, Gen. Drake, Maj. Pickler, Maj. Dollard.

Business Troubles the Cause.

Hot Springs, June 9.—J. W. Etting, a prominent business man, cut his wife's throat with a razor and then committed suicide with the same weapon. Business troubles are believed to have caused Etting to become temporarily insane. The couple formerly resided at Wabasha, Minn., where they are well connected.

Mind Your Own Business.

London, June 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: The French and Russian governments are exchanging views as to the expediency of subjecting such conquests as the United States may make and hold good in China seas to European sanction at a conference or congress.

Another Cable Cut.

Cape Haiti, Haiti, June 9.—From all indications the cable between Haiti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is probably cut.

SWEEP ALL BEFORE THEM

REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN OF THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

If the American Troops Don't Hurry There Will Be No Spanish Army Left to Fight—Rebels Have Undergone a Radical Change Since the Advent of Aguinaldo—Proves to Be a Chivalrous and Humane Fighter—Governor General of the Philippines Wanted to Surrender, but His Officers Persuaded Him to Hold Out—Advancing on Manila.

London, June 8.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: United States Consul Wildeman has received the following letter from Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines: "Before opening an attack upon any town I summon the Spanish officer in command to surrender. In one case one of the officers so summoned replied by stating that the garrison was not quite ready to fight, and he asked if I would defer the attack for three hours. I complied. The first engagement we had with the Spanish occurred on May 28, when we captured nineteen with their arms and ammunition. Toward evening we hemmed them in. One hundred and ninety cazadores and seventy loyal natives participated. We lost sixteen killed, including one officer. The result of this engagement was that the fighting became general throughout the Province of Cavite. After four days' fighting over 2,000 Spaniards were taken prisoners, including many officers and Gen. Leopoldo de Pana, governor of Cavite, who handed me his sword, revolver and golden belt and a formal letter of surrender."

An American naval captain writes as follows: "In my opinion the rebels have

Undergone a Radical Change.

since the advent of Aguinaldo. The Spaniards have lost all during the time he has been here, and if out people do not hurry there won't be any Spanish army left at the end of the fight. The American ships have taken no part in the fighting. Neither boats nor men have been landed and statements to the contrary are false. Dispatches from Manila say that Aguinaldo is doing splendid work. Monday, last week, he routed the Spaniards, taking four hundred prisoners, among them twenty-eight officers. On the Wednesday following he took fifty prisoners and four field pieces in a battle at a point between Cavite and Manila. On Thursday, when this dispatch left Manila he had cornered 150 Spaniards in an old church at Cavite, and not caring to bombard, he was starving them. He treats his prisoners well. Four towns are now in the possession of the rebels. It is reported that the governor general wanted to surrender but his officers prevailed upon him to hold out. The capital of the province of Betangas has been taken by the insurgents and the governor attempted to commit suicide. The governor of Malabar is also a prisoner. The insurgents of the other provinces are advancing on Manila.

SANTIAGO WILL FALL.

Expected That the City Will Yield to a Vigorous Attack.

London, June 9.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Haiti says: The American victory at Santiago de Cuba has cleared the way for the entrance of Admiral Sampson and the destruction of Cervera's fleet. As Santiago's land forts are reported weak it is expected the city will yield to a vigorous attack. The captain of the Reina Mercedes was killed during the engagement. The combined insurgent and American forces are entrenched near Daquiri, with guns mounted in position for a further movement. From Spanish sources comes a report that a part of the Americans landed at Aguadores, but whether it is true or what the result is is not known.

AGUINALDO'S SCHEME.

Wants an American Protectorate Over the Philippines—Later on a Republic.

London, June 9.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily News says: A proclamation issued by Aguinaldo points to the desire to set up a native administration in the Philippines under an American protectorate. Aguinaldo, under a native council, would hold the dictatorship until the elections, when he would establish a native republic. He has issued a proclamation that the properties and lives of native, European and all Spanish non-combatants are to be spared and all excesses are to be avoided.

Filibustering Cases Notted.

New York, June 9.—The Cuban filibustering cases were notted in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court by order of Attorney General Griggs. Judge Brown discharged the prisoners.

Embezzler's Punishment.

Montevideo, Minn., June 9.—John Rue, who was convicted of embezzlement upon the complaint of the Deering Harvester company a year ago was fined \$100 and costs of the prosecution.

Made a Good Stop.

Anoka, Minn., June 9.—Fire caused loss of \$2,000 on the lumber stock of E. F. Sawyer. The fire department made a most excellent stop. Mr. Sawyer has insurance to cover his loss. The entire stock in the yard was valued at \$8,000.

Firemen's Convention.

Chaska, Minn., June 9.—Great preparations are being made for the State Firemen's convention, which will convene here June 14, 15 and 16. A turnout is expected.

THE SINKING OF THE TERROR

HAS NOT YET BEEN ABSOLUTELY CONFIRMED.

The New York, New Orleans and Massachusetts Had Opened Fire at Night on a Dark Object, Supposed to Have Been a Torpedo Destroyer, but Which, When the Searchlights Were Turned On, Had Disappeared—Officers of the Fleet Believe That a Darkened Railroad Train Moving Along Shore Was the Object of the Bombardment.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—Whether the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed. At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo boat destroyer close to the shore and signalled the flagship New York that it was evident a night torpedo attack was to be made. Both the New York and the New Orleans opened fire and their shells burst around the dark object. Finally a thirteen-inch shell from the Massachusetts was fired and the searchlights of the vessel were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it is believed aboard the New York that she was sunk. The first assumption was that the vessel was the Pluton or the Furor, as the terror is not understood to have been at Santiago. On Saturday two Schwarzkopen torpedoes were found floating two miles south of El Moro. This is the class of torpedo used by the Spanish, and one of the two found had only the practice head. Many officers believe that a darkened railroad train that was moving along the shore was the real

Object of the Bombardment instead of a destroyer. No wreckage had been found, no dead bodies have been noticed, and it is possible that the torpedoes were some of those fired at the collier Merrimac when Lieut. Hobson sunk her which subsequently floated outside of the harbor. Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. On Saturday it was reported that they were working at the hull and the American fleet formed in line of battle with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanish were not so engaged and the fleet withdrew. Admiral Sampson had given special orders that El Moro, where the heroes of the Merrimac are imprisoned, should be spared in the firing. Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieut. Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing of prisoners in the direct line of fire is denounced by the American officers at a thirteenth century defense, an act of incalculable cruelty. Gen. Castillo, commanding the Cuban forces stationed north of the province of Santiago de Cuba has been concentrating 4,000 Cubans in the vicinity of the city.

EXPECTED AT MANILA.

Spanish Warships and Transports With Reinforcements Have Left Spain. Hongkong, June 8.—Advices from Manila say it is officially declared there that four armored cruisers, with colliers and torpedo boats and transport ships carrying 10,000 troops, have left Spain, proceeding for Eastern waters.

To Their Full Strength.

Chickamauga, Ga., June 8.—General orders have been issued to all the regiments in camp to proceed at once to recruit their companies to the full strength of 106 men. The orders allow one recruiting officer and four enlisted men to each battalion. The details were made out of a number of regiments to-day and the work of recruiting will begin at once.

Knocked Out by Gardner.

Wheeler, W. Va., June 8.—Oscar Gardner added another to his long string of victories when he put Jerry Marshall of Australia out in thirteen rounds. It was a very pretty battle for the first eight rounds, but in each succeeding round Gardner put his famous short arm jabs in the wind sending Marshall to the floor repeatedly.

Will Soon Be Fully Equipped.

Chickamauga, Ga., June 8.—Capt. Rockwell, chief of the ordnance department, has received notice that the Columbia arsenal would be able by the latter part of the week to supply 12,000 sets of equipments per week and that he now expected to have the army fully equipped within a very short time.

Pay Day For Soldiers.

San Francisco, June 8.—Yesterday was pay day at Camp Merritt. About \$60,000 was disbursed among the regulars. The money paid to the men to-day represents two months pay, one in advance, which the government last week decided to give all troops who are about to depart for Manila.

Storm at Mora.

Mora, Minn., June 8.—A terrible storm struck this section. The rainfall was almost a cloudburst. Crops along streams are completely ruined, involving a loss of thousands of dollars. Three bridges across Snake river have gone out. All dams are out and railroad tracks are badly washed.

Drowned in Rice River.

Aitkin, Minn., June 8.—John Brady was drowned here in the Rice river. He was employed by J. P. Williamson on the drive at Kimberly.

SLAUGHTER OF SPANIARDS.

Over a Thousand Killed by Philippine Insurgents.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Manila, June 8.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over a thousand have been killed. There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours despite the typhoon which was raging. The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily won at every step with their slashing knives. The insurgents now hold Malabon and Bacor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Moiate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles. A native regiment, under Col. Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, has joined the insurgents. Three rockets were dropped into the city. They are supposed to have been a signal for the natives. The governor has issued a despairing proclamation.

Beginning the Insurgents to come to terms, and meanwhile he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats, testing the draw bridges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Later—it now appears that the rockets were not signals to the natives, but a warning from the German consulate of the approaching typhoon, issued for the benefit of ships in the harbor. I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it and found there 197 wounded and 56 prisoners, among the latter six Spanish officers, the others natives. All are well treated. Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to allow hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis. Admiral Dewey intends to await the arrival of the American troops.

HEROES ARE SAFE.

Lieut. Hobson and His Associates Are Now Prisoners of War.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson and the seven heroes who aided him to block the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with the bulk of the collier Merrimac have escaped with their lives and are now prisoners of war. Two of the men are slightly injured, one in the cheek and one in the hip. Both will recover in a short time. The news of the safety of the men on the Merrimac was brought to the flagship New York Friday afternoon by a Spanish tug flying a flag of truce. She came out by order of Admiral Cervera who was represented by Capt. Bustamante y Oviedo, his chief of staff. The Spanish admiral was so struck by the wonderful daring shown by Lieut. Hobson and his men that in generous recognition of the bravery of his foe, he sent his chief of staff to let the American fleet know that the men were safe and treated well. This treatment the Spanish admiral promises shall be continued so long as they are under his care.

STRONGLY POSTED.

Philippine Insurgents Have Things Their Own Way.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Hongkong, June 8.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila under date of June 2 says: I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Calocan eight miles north of Manila and at Bacor, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent intrenchments.

"The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig river (which flows into the bay immediately below the town of Manila) to the lagoon. The two sections of the insurgents forces signal their movements with fire balloons.

"To the northward the rising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railroad has been cut in several places and the English overseers have been warned off."

RESPITE FOR CARRANZA.

British Authorities Must Satisfy Themselves as to the Accuracy of the Translation.

Washington, June 8.—Lieut. Carranza and Senor Du Bos who are conducting their spy operations from Montreal have succeeded in obtaining a brief respite from expulsion through the denial by Carranza of the accuracy of certain features of the letter attributed to him. The British authorities acted on the assumption that the translation of the Carranza letter was correct and that there was no doubt that the Spanish officials were using Canada as a base for hostile action against the United States. But, since a question is raised as to the accuracy of the translation no step is likely to be taken toward a forcible expulsion until the translation is established as correct.

Strawberries Early.

Black River Falls, Wis., June 8.—The first home-grown strawberries have just been put on the market. They were of fine flavor and large size. This is about ten days earlier than last year, but the prices are much better than a year ago. Many of the heaviest raisers having become discouraged last year and cultivated less. The prospect is now for one of the best crops of strawberries and raspberries ever raised in this section.

Christian Science Church.

Fairmont, Minn., June 8.—Several fine structures are going up in Fairmont this season, among which may be mentioned the new Christian Science church, to be built of stone and will eclipse any religious edifice in the city.

Poisoned by Eating Hemlock.

Roscoe, Wis., June 8.—Ed Curtis and James Welch were poisoned by eating hemlock and died in a few minutes. They were prominent farmers.

TROOPS HAVE NOT LANDED

OFFICIALS MAINTAIN THEIR CONFIDENCE ON THIS POINT.

While No Official Information of the Bombardment of Santiago Has Been Received at Washington, the Officials Admit That It Is Probably True—That Troops Have Been Landed in Cuba They Deny—Admitted, However, That Troops Will Be Put Into Cuba at the Earliest Possible Moment—Sampson Has Unlimited Power.

Washington, June 9.—Starting out with a strong belief that there had been nothing in the nature of a serious engagement between Sampson's forces and the Spanish forces at Santiago, the navy department officials, as the day wore on and the full and detailed reports of the Associated Press from its correspondents with the fleet began to flow in, were compelled to modify their view, and when the day closed they were about ready to admit that though without official information on the subject, it was evident that Sampson had made a strong attack upon the Spanish force. The one point upon which they maintained their confidence was that no troops had been landed. They were prepared to admit that Sampson might be clearing the way with his big guns for the landing of the troops or that possibly some marines had been landed temporarily, but that forces had been put ashore they would not admit for the reason that no information had reached the war department of the actual departure of the soldiers from the gulf ports for Cuba. It is not denied, however, that

Every Effort Is Making

to put the troops into Cuba at the earliest possible moment, and it is believed, although no official advice to that effect were at hand, that the troops were actually embarking at Tampa yesterday and may have got away last night. The reason for this belief is found in the admission by officials that the troops have been under orders to embark for some time past. The difficulty that presented itself was the absence of absolutely necessary supplies which in most cases were stored away in some of the thousands of freight cars which blocked the railroad track many miles out of Tampa. The orders that went forward were of a character to cause a speedy breaking of the deadlock, and if the troops now have their supplies, which is believed to be the case, there is no reason why they should not sail at once for Santiago. By the newspaper reports of the breach Sampson has made in the coast defenses there, there is every reason to believe that

Little Difficulty

will be found in the actual debarkation of the troops, particularly if marines are already ashore to guard the landing. It is likely that the first troops of the regular army to take up a position ashore will be the engineer battalion, although they are so badly hampered by the heavy siege guns they carry that they must be greatly delayed in making a landing. The extent of Sampson's attack on the Santiago has brought out one fact very clearly, namely, that he has practically unlimited power as to the time and character of an attack, and that he is unhampered by restrictions from Washington. The exact nature of his orders has never been made public, but a naval official in a position to know what they are, said that Admiral Sampson had greater power conferred upon him than had ever been given to any commander-in-chief. In short, it is said that Admiral Sampson is complete master of the tactical and strategic operations by the naval forces off Santiago.

THE GOODS DELIVERED.

The Buffalo, Formerly Netheroy, of the Brazilian Navy Now at Hampton Roads.

Washington, June 9.—The cruiser Buffalo, lately the Netheroy, of the Brazilian navy, has arrived in Hampton Roads, directly from Brazil. The vessel, it is learned, is not yet actually on the United States naval list. She has been acquired, subject to certain conditions that will doubtless be strictly fulfilled by the Brazilian government, but which have not been met. They are that the ship must be turned over in good condition as to hull and machinery. The ordinance will be supplied by the United States government in the shape of ten six-inch rapid-fire guns now ready to put in the ship. The machinery of the Buffalo is known to be in bad shape, but just to what extent is not known here. The ship will be inspected by a naval board when she is ready for delivery to the government.

Relief for the Philippines.

London, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: El Liberal calls upon the government to take steps promptly to satisfy public opinion which is clamoring for the immediate dispatch of a relief expedition to assist Capt. Gen. Augusti in compelling the Americans to leave Manila. This movement, the paper states, would put a stop to the revolt and dissatisfaction among the natives of Luzon.

Arrested for Burglary.

Aberdeen, S. D., June 9.—George Wilson, John Wilson and Edward Huddleston were arrested here last night charged with burglarizing several residences at Frederick and vicinity. Considerable stolen property was found in their possession.

Eig Babies.

West Union, Iowa, June 9.—Mrs. James Fennell of Wadena, this county, gave birth to twin girls that weighed twenty pounds. Mrs. Fennell is a very small woman.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, June 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28@1.31; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21@1.24. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 33 1/2 @34; No. 3, 32 1/2 @33 1/2. Oats—No. 3 white, 29 @29 1/2; No. 3, 28 @28 3/4. Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 34 @40; No. 2 rye, 45 @46; No. 3 rye, 43 @44. Seeds—No. 1 flax, \$1.16@1.17; timothy, \$1.10@1.35; red clover, \$3 @3.60. Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1 feed, \$1.45 @1.55; coarse corn meal, \$13.50 @13.75; bran, in bulk, \$11.25 @11.75; shorts, in bulk, \$11.25 @11.75.

Duluth, Minn., June 9.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.27; No. 1 Northern, \$1.27; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14; No. 3 spring, \$1.04; to arrive, No. 1 hard, \$1.27; No. 1 Northern, \$1.27; July, No. 1 hard, \$1.28; No. 1 Northern, \$1.28; September, No. 1 hard, \$1.27-28; No. 1 Northern, 76-78; oats, 26 @27; rye, to arrive, 45c.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—Flour is steady. Wheat weak; No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13; July, \$1.15. Oats lower at 27 @28 1/4. Rye lower; No. 1, 48c. Barley dull; No. 2, 45c; sample, 34 @45c.

Minneapolis, June 9.—Wheat—July opened at \$1.33 and closed at \$1.33; September opened at 75 1/2-2c and closed at 77c. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.28 3/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.27 3/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16 3/4.

Chicago, June 9.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, \$1.09; No. 3 red, 90 @95c; No. 2 hard, \$1; No. 3 hard, 95c; No. 2 spring, \$1 @1.05; No. 3 spring, 95 @96; No. 1 Northern spring, \$1.06 @1.10; No. 2 corn, 32 1/4-3c; No. 3, 31 1/4-3c; No. 2 oats, 24 1/2-25c; No. 3, 23 1/2-24c.

Chicago, June 9.—Hogs—Light, \$3.75 @4.10; mixed, \$3.90 @4.15; heavy, \$3.90 @4.20; rough, \$3.90 @4.15. Cattle—Beef, \$4.65 @5.10; cows and heifers, \$2.40 @4.65; Texas steers, \$3.75 @4.40; stockers and feeders, \$4 @5. Sheep—Natives, \$3.40 @4; Westerns, \$4.10 @4.25; lambs, \$4 @5.25.

St. Louis, Iowa, June 9.—Hogs—\$3.75 @4. Cattle—Canners, \$2.25; cows, \$3.80; heifers, \$4 @4.45; bulls, \$2.75 @3.90; stockers, \$4 @4.75; calves, \$4.90 @5.35; yearlings, \$4.50 @5.15. Sheep, \$3.65 @4.35.

South St. Paul, June 9.—Hogs—\$3.40 @3.95. Cattle—Cows, \$2.50 @4.25; steers, \$4.65; stockers, \$2.50 @4.95; heifers, \$3.50 @3.80; bulls, \$3.15 @3.40; calves, \$4 @5.

New Brighton, Minn., June 9.—Hogs, \$3.80 @4. Cattle—Steers, \$4.00 @4.62 1/2.

PRACTICALLY AGREED.

Republican Members of the War Revenue Conference Committee Hold a Caucus.

Washington, June 9.—The Republican members of the conference committee on the war revenue bill were in caucus for about four hours yesterday and it is stated by members of the caucus that they practically reached an agreement on the most important items of difference between the two houses. They relate to the coinage of the silver dollar, the form of the bond provision and the amount of the bonds, the inheritance tax, the duty on tea, etc. These questions have not yet been raised in the full conference and the Republicans decline to state any points of their agreement.

STURDY IS DEAD.

He Was Commander of the Collier Pompey.

Key West, June 9.—The collier Pompey arrived here from Norfolk, Va., with her commander, Lieut. E. W. Sturdy, dead on board and Lieut. K. C. Norton in charge of the ship. Commander Sturdy was not feeling well when the Pompey sailed on Friday evening. He was taken sick off Cape Henry soon after, and became unconscious and died yesterday. There was no physician on board. He was a native of Maine, fifty-one years of age, and had been in the service thirty-six years. The family of the deceased live at Annapolis. He will be buried here with naval honors.

Good Times in Montana.

Chinook, Mont., June 9.—The business outlook in Montana has not been brighter for years. The past winter was not a severe one, and stock losses on the range were exceptionally light. Sheep men are in high spirits over the prospects of good prices for wool and mutton, but no more so than the cattlemen, for whom values average higher than for twelve years. The spring rains have been abundant and stock is reveling in high grass. Sheep are being rounded up preparatory to shearing. It is expected that this station will ship at least 1,000,000 pounds, taking second place on the Great Northern in this state as a wool shipper. Our farmers are sowing a larger acreage of barley this spring than ever before. Montana barley is a malting variety, and in high favor in the East and even in Europe. New settlers are coming in, and Milk River valley expects 1898 to be a banner year in its history. The people in the valley feel under obligations to the railway company for sending bulletins of the most important war news.

Disorders in Austria.

Vienna, June 9.—The disorders over the compromise decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, which went into effect on March 15 last on the understanding that it should remain in force until a parliamentary solution of the language problem had been reached, have been renewed and the reichsrath will probably be dissolved.

Lanesboro, Minn., June 9.—The barn

Small fire at Lanesboro.

and carriage house of Hon. Samuel A. Nelson were burned, with contents.

Webster City, Iowa, June 9.—Excite-

ment is intense here over the attempted outrage of a ten-year-old colored girl, Minnie Lewis, of a respectable family, by Patrick Smith, a white man. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Suicide by Shooting.

Glenwood, Minn., June 9.—Jacob Abrahamson, a single man forty-five years old, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart on his farm near this place.

VE EDITORS.

The Northwestern Editorial Association Holds a Meeting at Walker, Minn.

The Northwestern Editorial Association, which includes the editors of the Sixth and Seventh congressional districts of Minnesota, held its annual outing June 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The editors met at St. Cloud, Thursday, June 2. The following were members of the party:

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mitchell, Alexandria Post News; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Adams, Fergus Falls Journal; Miss Margery Adams; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wheelock, Wheelock's Weekly; Editor, Fergus Falls; G. O. Welch, Greyhound, Fergus Falls; Newton Tremham, Alexandria Citizen; Miss Sundblad, Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bronson, Quakis, Minn.; and Mrs. Alvah Eastman, St. Cloud Journal Press; Maurice Eastman; C. F. MacDonald, St. Cloud Times; Albert Macdonald, W. R. Mitchell, Minn. Home; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mitchell, St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Benson, St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Foley, Miss Mollie Foley, St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wood, Sault Rapids Free Press; W. N. Dwyer, Clear Lake Times; G. S. Peace, Anoka Union; J. De Haven, South Minneapolis Telegram; H. H. Hall, St. Hilare Spectator; E. A. Barnum, South Minneapolis; C. G. G. Bernard, Walker Pilot; Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll, Mrs. Welland, Erskine, S. D.; Chas. Lee, Morris Sun; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brainerd, Sota Type Foundry, St. Paul; Frank J. Meyst, Manager A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Swanson, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Coates, St. Cloud; Wm. Penner, Graedel Enterprise; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Oliver, Cass County Pioneer; A. S. Erick, general manager, J. R. Kenrick, general manager, S. P. R. Co.; A. L. Craig, first assistant general manager, N. P. R. Co.; Gordon Craig, N. H. Hoar, general manager B. & N. M. Ry. Co.; Mr. H. Hoar and son; C. W. Snyder, auditor B. & N. M. Ry. Co.

Thursday afternoon, June 2, the St. Cloud reformatory was visited. Supper was served at the institution, followed by singing by the reformatory choir, an address by Supt. Houlton, and brief remarks by the visitors. In the evening the party attended an entertainment at the Davidson opera house.

Friday morning, June 3, a carriage drive around St. Cloud was taken and lunch was served at the St. Cloud normal school after an inspection of the school building. At 11 o'clock a. m. the party left on the Northern Pacific for Walker, Cass county, Minn. At Little Falls it was found that extensive wash-cuts along the line would prevent further progress. After dinner, therefore, the party's special car was attached to the regular train on the Sank Center branch of the N. P., and the city of Glenwood was reached in time for supper. A dance was given in the evening at Glenwood, the Fremad society tendering the use of its fine hall. Saturday morning the party returned to Little Falls, receiving en route a generous supply of cigars from the Mansell factory, at Sank Center. The track had been repaired and Brainerd was reached about 3 p. m. The Brainerd & Northern Minnesota Railroad was taken for Walker, which was reached in time for supper. A lively crowd of Brainerd people, with a first class orchestra, joined the excursion for the Walker trip. A ball at the Hotel Pameda, with music by Pressell's orchestra, of Brainerd, occupied the evening. Sunday morning a propeller and barge took the party to the Leech Lake Indian reservation, where the members attended the Indian church.

Sunday afternoon the association elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President, H. M. Wheelock, Fergus Falls; vice president, A. N. Dare, Elk River; treasurer, A. G. Bernard, Brainerd; executive committee, the president, secretary, and Messrs. C. F. MacDonald, of St. Cloud, C. H. Bronson, of Osakis, and Newton Tremham, of Alexandria. Committee on legislation, C. S. Mitchell, of Alexandria, C. F. MacDonald, of St. Cloud, E. E. Adams, of Fergus Falls. The time and place of next year's outing were referred to the executive committee.

Sunday evening a banquet was tendered to the association by the citizens of Walker, at the Hotel Pameda. Secretary A. G. Bernard acted as toastmaster. The toasts were as follows:

Address of Welcome—A. G. Bernard, Walker Pilot.

The Northwestern Editorial Association—C. S. Mitchell, Alexandria Post News.

Walker and Its Development—W. R. Mitchell, Minn. Home.

The Railroads as Civilizers—Hon. B. F. Hartshorn.

E. E. Adams, Fergus Falls Journal.

The Press and Its Influence on the Human Race—H. W. Wheelock, Fergus Falls.

The Ladies, God Bless Them—W. R. Mitchell, Minn. Home.

Our National Love—G. S. Peace, Anoka Union.

Would Love Yourself—C. F. MacDonald, St. Cloud Times.

The menu card was a unique affair, gotten out by Mr. Bernard, at the Pilot office. The menu was printed in the Chippewa language. The last page showed a characteristic Leech Lake scene. One of the most delightful features of the banquet was the singing of the Eolian quartet, of Brainerd. About the time the banquet was finished it was discovered that Sunday also was at an end and the orchestra promptly struck up. Dancing was continued until 4 a. m. At 7:40 Monday morning the party left Walker on the return trip. Dinner was taken at Brainerd, and St. Cloud was reached at 4 p. m. Here the members of the party separated for their homes. The resolutions, which were read and adopted by the association at the banquet Sunday night, were as follows:

The Northwestern Editorial Association at its meeting at Walker, Minn., June 5, after one of the pleasantest excursions that Minnesota editors have ever had, and feeling that one good time of the past few days have been almost entirely due to the active kindness and whole-souled hospitality which has been the generally kind treatment its members have met with since they left their homes, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that to the citizens of St. Cloud, who so thoughtfully and successfully contributed to our pleasure during our visit to that beautiful city, and especially to Supt. W. H. Houlton, of the State Reformatory, the inspection of which well managed institution is one of the pleasantest memories of this outing;

To W. R. Mitchell, resident director of the St. Cloud normal school, and the other officers whose courtesy during our visit was so marked; to E. T. Davidson, manager of the Davidson opera house, and to the editorial fraternity of St. Cloud, we extend our sincere thanks.

We return our thanks to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, for the courtesies extended to the association in the way of transportation.

We congratulate the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota railroad, and its efficient general manager, Mr. E. H. Hoar, on the great service which they have rendered the people of the state and country in opening up and making easy access the charming and beautiful scenery of Leech Lake and the surrounding territory. Although our state has been singularly blessed by nature in the way of charming lakes, Leech Lake is easily queen of all, and with such splendid facilities for reaching it, it is destined to attract the attention of the nation as a great resort.

We wish to express our hearty appreciation of the efforts of Mr. A. L. Craig, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railway, who has personally conducted the party, to make the trip one of pleasure and profit.

We affirm that our retiring president, Chas. S. Mitchell, of the Alexandria Post News, who apparently had retired after he left home until he remarked, "Thank God!" as he stepped out of the president's chair at the annual meeting, is the only man in Minnesota, who could have kept the ball a-rolling, and the weary, "W-A-L-K-E-R! Walker! You bet!" shouting through night and day, through storm and shine, through washouts and waterspouts, until the Hotel Pameda had been reached.

Resolved, that an editorial association secretary like A. G. Bernard, of the Walker Pilot is as hard to find as people who won't go to war if they are really needed. We recommend him to all associations, who are in need of such efficient and genial, persistent and long suffering. He has found us beds and forage through all vicissitudes. He has been general manager, and passenger agents, railroads and has secured to our lines to our wishes and landed us safely at every port. He has been a Johnny-on-the-spot every minute of our trip. We have proven our appreciation by re-electing him secretary for the next year, and we hereby thank him most heartily and sincerely for his self-sacrificing efforts in our behalf.

Resolved, that on all future trips Granville S. Peace, of the Anoka Union, be prohibited from taking up more than one subject per day, for discussion, on account of charity. On this trip he has averaged two.

To the citizens of Walker, the coming meeting of Northern Minnesota, who have shown us every possible attention, to the manager of the elegant and hospitable Hotel Pameda and to the magnificent quartet of Brainerd, whose beautiful music has contributed so much to the enjoyment of our trip, we extend cordial and earnest thanks.

We have been so well treated all round that we have, in our editorial careers, continued in editorial harness at least one more year, in order to have another of these delightful reunions.

W. R. MITCHELL, ALVAH EASTMAN, ELMER E. ADAMS, Committee.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A SORT of opium is obtained from the common lettuce.

THE University of Michigan has sent two professors of war to the front.

ONE-TWELFTH of the people of England suffer more or less from gout.

EACH Omaha printer-soldier's family will be paid \$5 a week during the war.

THE German emperor owns 265 carriages for the use of himself and court.

THE three year locusts are reported numerous in various parts of Kentucky.

CHINESE coinage in the shape of a knife has been traced back as far as 2240 B. C.

There are 27 royal families in Europe, two-thirds of which are of German origin.

A DOCTOR in France is not permitted to inherit property left to him by a deceased patient.

A WATCH ticks about 156,680,000 times in a year, and the wheels travel 3,558 1/2 miles per annum.

THE population of Egypt has increased by nearly 3,000,000, or 43 percent, during the last 15 years.

VACCINATION has "taken" in the 4th Ohio regiment to such an extent that drills have been suspended.

JUDGE ZIBA K... of Florida, who has acquired a fortune in the cattle trade in Florida, has a herd now of 75,000 head.

PITTSBURGH Negroes will establish four big co-operative department stores, and only colored people will be employed.

LIQUID (oil) fuel, in combination with coal, is used on 37 engines of the Great Eastern railway in England, including 15 expresses.

It is estimated that there are 6,500,000 head of cattle in Texas, one-seventh of all that are in the United States, of an aggregate value of \$100,000,000.

VIENNA has a bicycling female monkey at the Zoological gardens in the Prater. It is a trick rider, and has learned everything by watching men.

The Brainerd Dispatch.

N. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, \$1.50 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

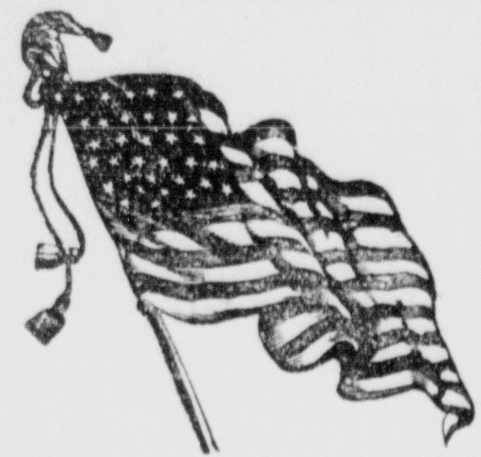
Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1897 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.



FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

Republican County Convention and Primary Elections.

OFFICIAL CALL.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, will be held on Thursday, the 23rd day of June, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said County, for the purpose of electing twelve (12) delegates to the Republican State Convention for the State of Minnesota, to be held in the city of St. Paul, on the 30th day of June, 1898, for the purpose of expressing a choice of the Republican party of the State of Minnesota for United States Senator to be elected by the Legislature of 1899, and for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Said county convention will also elect nine (9) delegates to the Republican Legislative Convention for the 48th legislative district of the State of Minnesota, (to represent said county) when said legislative convention is called, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for state senator and two candidates for state representatives from said district.

All voters who are in sympathy with the principles advocated by the Republican party and who desire its success, regardless of their past political affiliations, are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to said county convention.

Each election district will be allowed in said county convention one delegate for every twenty-five votes or major fraction thereof (each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate) cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1896.

In accordance with the above apportionment the several election districts in said county will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said convention:

Election District	Number of Delegates
First Ward	7
Second Ward	11
Third Ward	9
Fourth Ward	6
Fifth Ward	7
Bay Lake	1
Crow Wing	1
Deerwood	3
Duggett Brook	2
Davenport	3
St. Matthias	2

Total number of delegates.....65
The primaries for the election of delegates to said county convention shall be held in the several election districts in said county on Tuesday the 21st day of June, 1898, at 7 o'clock p. m., and the polls shall be kept open for one hour at the usual place for holding same.

JOHN T. FRATER,
Chairman Co. Com.

Dated Brainerd, June 2, 1898.

SENATOR RINGDAL was renominated for state senator at the Polk county convention on Tuesday.

PAGE MORRIS will be elected congressman by increased majorities from every county in the Sixth district.

JOHN LIND appears to be the choice of the populists all over the state for governor judging from the recent county conventions.

A full account of the Northwestern Editorial excursion to Walker on Saturday last will be found on the third page of this issue.

OREGON on Tuesday went republican by overwhelming majorities. It is only an indication of what can be expected throughout the country this fall.

The unusually large republican majorities in Oregon can be accounted for by the fact that Charley Towne stumped the state for the populists. Charley is a great hoodoo in recent years.

SEVERAL delegates to the St. Louis populist county convention objected to instructing the delegation to vote for Charley Towne for congress on the grounds that Towne was not a populist. The instructions went however.

Attention Comrades.

The next regular meeting of Pap Thomas Post, No. 30, G. A. R. is Saturday evening June 11, at 8 o'clock p. m. All members in good standing are requested to be present as important work is to be done.

GEO. W. HEALEY,
Post Com.

Store your stoves and furniture with D. M. Clark & Co.

Call for Republican County League Convention.

A convention authorized by the State Republican league to organize the Republican County league of this county will be held June 23rd, 1898, at the court house in Brainerd. Each organized club is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for each ten club members, the president secretary and treasurer being delegates ex-officio. In any election district where no clubs exist four delegates are to be selected. It is hoped each precinct will send delegates to represent them at the above time.

JNO. N. NEVERS,
Acting President.

A Chance for Duluth.

The Duluth News Tribune recognized the fact that Duluth has a chance for a place on the republican state ticket in the candidacy of Hon. Leon E. Lum for judge of the supreme court. The gentleman has received favorable mention in the exchanges from all parts of the state during the past six months and it is practically conceded that if St. Louis county comes to the state convention undivided on this matter her claims will be recognized. The Tribune in commenting on the matter says:

As Mr. Lum and his friends are entitled to all the credit for the present recognition, and as we believe no other Duluth man would have any considerable support outside of St. Louis county, the News Tribune heartily endorses him and will co-operate in this and any other move that will make the northwestern part of the state a more important factor in state politics.

DEERWOOD NEWS.

[Received too Late for Publication Last Week]

We have always predicted that Deerwood would some day be one of the most attractive winter resorts in the northern part of Minnesota and judging from the number of pleasure seekers who came up on the train from Duluth and Superior on Saturday and stayed until Tuesday morning, or prediction will become true in the near future. The following is a list of those who registered at the Deerwood Inn: J. M. Graham, Geo. Smith, B. Smith, A. W. Hartman, G. Wells, G. C. Nautman, L. R. Swift, R. C. Larsen, A. Salter, T. C. Wiggington, T. Smith, Dr. Denton, G. C. Morris, S. P. Anderson, A. B. Kawhman, W. M. Bereh, H. M. Miller, F. Patrick and three daughters, Mr. Peyton and brother, Mrs. T. Abott, Mrs. Galike, Mrs. Markell, Mrs. Bowcans, all of Duluth, and N. Olson, T. Nilson, A. Louis and T. Phillips, of Superior.

At our host C. H. Adams the following parties made themselves at home: Fred Reynolds and Mr. Mitchell of Duluth. Fred Clayton, clerk of the Spaulding and his friend Mark and Messrs. Fletcher and Merser of Duluth, B. S. Lewis and friend, Mr. Shaffer of West Superior. Messrs. Brown and Yale of West Superior, and Mr. Chas. Sagor and family of Duluth who expect to stay some ten weeks or more.

Fishing never was better than at present and the following are some of the catches made: Fred Reynolds and friend caught 44 black bass and 30 croppies. Fred Clayton carried away some 60 pounds of fine fish. B. S. Lewis and friend caught on Sunday 108 pounds of bass and walleyed pike, and Messrs. Crown and Yale took home 100 pounds of bass, pike and croppies.

P. Abrahamson was married to Mrs. Fogelstrom of Minneapolis, and is now residing in his handsome residence on Nellie Bailey lake. The Deerwoodites extend congratulations and wishes.

Mr. Raymond has purchased the Patterson and Brandt boat house in addition to his own and has now a fine display of boats for the accommodation of pleasure seekers.

There were forty-eight passengers for Duluth and Superior on Tuesday morning from Deerwood.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Adams is very much improved. Mrs. White is also much better.

Mr. Durand and daughter of Chicago are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. White.

At R. B. Coffin's Messrs. Moulton Blackmore and Davis found a home.

There are also rumors of other marriages in the near future in our town.

A SPECTATOR.

Hoffman's second store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.

Hoffman rents bicycles.

AN AID TO OUR NAVY.

VALUE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL IN WAR.

Engineer Cooley Says It Would Be Worth Today \$100,000,000 to Uncle Sam if Finished—By Its Use Both Coasts Could Be Protected Against All Nations.

One of the most important questions of the near future to be decided by congress is whether or not the Nicaragua canal shall be built by the United States government. The bill now pending in the senate committee will be reported probably within the next fortnight. Senator Morgan, who has espoused the building of a canal between the two oceans ever since he began service in the senate in 1877, will have charge of the canal bill. He has every hope of securing its passage, at least through the senate.

There is no doubt the bill would have been passed at the last session of congress had it not been for the opposition of Minister Rodriguez of the Central American republics. This had the effect of changing many votes, and fearing if he pressed the bill it would meet defeat the Alabama senator withdrew it, giving notice at the same time that he would reintroduce the measure at this session. This he did several weeks ago. The bill as introduced is materially altered to meet the objection raised by Rodriguez. There is a general disposition in congress favorable to building this canal, but there is some difference of opinion as to the amount required.

Lyman E. Cooley, the well known engineer, who spent two months of last winter on the route of the proposed Nicaragua canal, in an interview says:

"As a bluff, if nothing more, the Nicaragua canal in operation today would be worth \$100,000,000 to this government. Completed, it could perpetually say to all nations that our fleets in a moment of necessity could command the Atlantic and Pacific oceans as no other fleets in the world would be able to do. In a race for Manila, we starting at New York and Spain at Cadiz, we, with the Nicaragua canal, could reach the Philippines before any fleet passing through the Suez canal could do so."

Mr. Cooley has studied the journey of the battleship Oregon around South America with extraordinary interest, since, if the Nicaragua canal had been completed, the Oregon might have been with Sampson weeks ago, or in any emergency any part of our navy could be dispatched to the Pacific coast with the saving of thousands of miles of journey.

"Suppose at the least," said Mr. Cooley, "it costs \$54,000,000 to construct this canal, or at the most \$133,000,000, what would that amount to in view of the fact that at the present moment every city on the Pacific coast could be destroyed by a hostile fleet before any battleship of ours could even round Cape Horn? When we could reach the ruins of San Francisco, the enemy would be at Hawaii, and when we were there they would be at Manila or safely at home. Leaving aside all question of the value to us of the canal as a powerful agency for developing our commerce, look at its construction from a war point of view.

"The Atlantic coast will always be the concentration point for the cream of our navy. New York city is 14,000 miles from San Francisco without the Nicaragua canal. That is by way of the strait of Magellan. Steam vessels leaving New York are over 13,000 miles from San Francisco, and sailing vessels by way of Cape Horn 15,600 miles away. The canal would shorten one route 8,267 miles and the other route 10,753 miles. A man-of-war sailing ten knots an hour, or 240 miles a day, would save in the one instance 44 days and in the other 34 days' time. In other words, if the Oregon is at Barbados, 62 days were occupied by her in reaching that point from San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. With the Nicaragua canal complete 44 days' time would have been saved over one existing route and 34 days over the other. The journey from San Francisco to New York could be made in 18 days by a slow vessel or 10 or 12 by a swift one. Would not this be of value to the government when so much depends on the rapidity with which our vessels must be moved from point to point? Possessing the Nicaragua canal, we could prevent any navy in the world from traversing the Horn for the purpose of attacking us east or west."

Mr. Cooley also said that the charges through the canal would be less than the wages paid the men on the vessel and the coal consumed in a trip around Cape Horn. In conclusion Mr. Cooley said:

"We could create a naval station at Lake Nicaragua second to none in the world, and from which our vessels could pass for the protection of either of our coasts with a rapidity unequalled. The Spanish war and the journey of the Oregon will awaken the general public to the necessity of having the canal as nothing else could have done. Once built the canal, from a strategic or a commercial point of view, means that our flag with our shipping will enter every port in the world and we will be the maritime power of the twentieth century."—New York World.

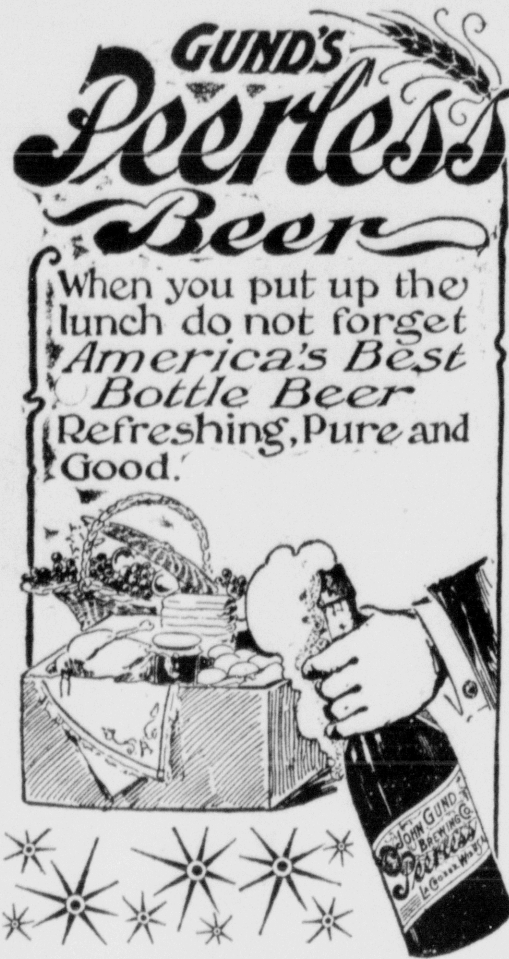
Saw Red, White and Blue in the Sky.

About noon the other day at Nevada, Mo., the southeastern heavens presented the sublimest of spectacles. Athwart the sky three distinct bands of brilliant colors extended from the meridian to the horizon, one red, one blue and one white, phenomenal but exact reproductions of the national colors. Hundreds of people noticed the somewhat startling spectacle. It was simply the flag painted in the sky. It was not a rainbow, though doubtless produced from similar causes.—St. Louis Republic.

An Army and Navy.

Memorandum book is what you have been wanting. The Northern Pacific has it. It contains a map of the Maine Map of Cuba, List of U. S. and Spanish naval vessels, Interior drawings of a battleship, illustrations of U. S. and Spanish ships, Glossary of Navy and Army words, table of distances, commanders of U. S. ships and army corps, list of U. S. Regiments and their Commanders and other information very useful and valuable at this time. The book fits the vest pocket and is up-to-date. Send ten cents to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn., and the book is yours.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontunder, at Dr. Ribbel's.



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Business accounts invited.

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Blacksmith and
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Mr. Wickham desires to inform his many customers that he is again prepared to attend to their wants in his line in his new quarters at the old location, corner of 6th and Maple streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

To the Public!

We desire to announce to our customers and the public at large that we have purchased the stock, fixtures and business of A. Hagberg, being the business previously conducted for so many years by the late M. Hagberg in the Odd Fellows' block on Sixth street. The stock is Clean and Fresh, and has been added to our grocery store on Front street, making one of the largest and best stocks of goods of this description in Northern Minnesota. We also desire to say that customers dealing with us will always be treated in a fair and courteous manner, will receive the best goods the market affords, and can rely on the fact that

Our Prices are Always Right.

Thanking the public for favors in the past, and soliciting a continuance of their confidence in our business methods, we remain,
Yours Respectfully,

S. & J. W. KOOP,
Front Street, - Brainerd, Minn.

GET OUR

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Rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block.

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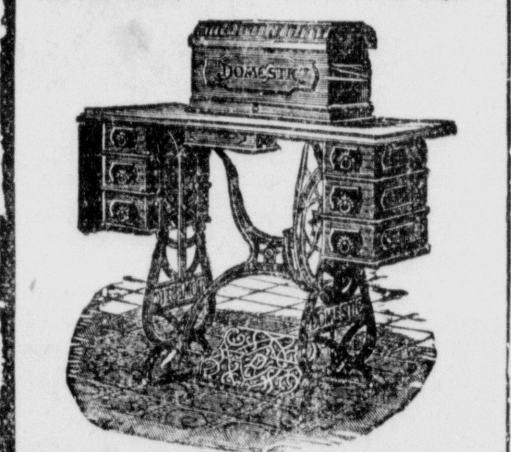
Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.

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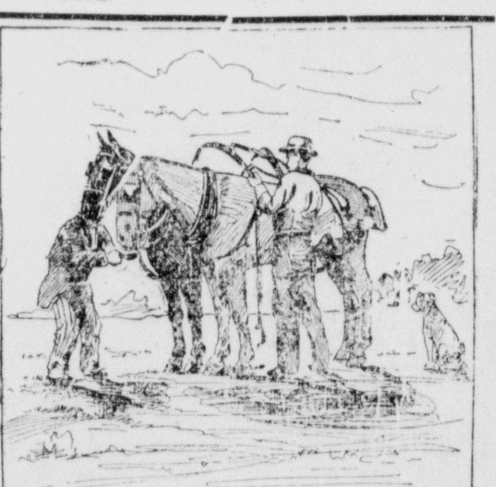
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"Money Makes the Mare Go."

or the horse either, when any portion of it is put into our light and handsome harness. A horse well dressed for the road with one of ERB'S handsome, strong and well made harness can travel over any kind of a road with no danger of a "give away" in any part. Call and see our large line of high grade light and heavy harness before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. ERB.



We have just opened a large line of
FINE PERFUMES
and
TOILET WATERS

Which We are Selling
Cheap. Call and ask to
see them.

McFADDEN DRUG CO.

P. J. MURPHY,
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
Successor to E. G. VALLENTINE-
City and Farm Insurance.
Real Estate Sold on Commission.

RENTS HOUSES,
COLLECTS RENTS.
A General Law Practice.
Room 11, First National Bank Block,
BRainerd, MINNESOTA.

ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS.
ARE YOU SICK? If so,
you need the services of the best
physician to be obtained.
I have effected more cures
of Private Diseases in both
men and women than any
office in the Northwest.
My remedies are unknown
to other physicians and I
can guarantee a cure of the
following diseases quickly and permanently:
Nervous Debility, Liver, Bladder, Kidney
Complaints, Heart Troubles, Lost Vitality,
Weakness of Men, Varicocele, Piles, Stricture,
Ulcers, Fistula, Skin Diseases, Hydrocele and
Rupture. My charges are very reasonable
and my system of treatment by mail is so
perfect that I can guarantee a cure of every
case I undertake. Write for symptom blank.
DR. W. A. MANN,
251-253-255 Nicollet Avenue,
P. O. Box 105, Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTERN
TREE PLANTERS
And Those Who Contemplate Planting
Trees should Send to the
EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY,
Evergreen, Wis.,
For Free Catalogue of
NURSERY STOCK
Particularly adapted to planting in the west. We
have on hand in our nursery a big stock of Ever-
greens and Deciduous Trees that we have grown
with special care for the western trade. Every-
thing that the Farmer or Tree Planter, or city
resident may need for Wind Breaks, Timber Lots
or Ornamentation, we can furnish from our ex-
tensive nurseries. We pack all our stock in native
grown moss that will keep the roots moist and in
splendid condition. Everything true to name and
first class. Send for our free catalogue and price
list.
EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.,
Evergreen, Wis.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption
Period.
STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Crow Wing, ss
To AUGUSTA OTTO
TAKE NOTICE.
That the following described piece or parcel of
land situated in the county of Crow Wing and
State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the
west 100 ft. of Lot 14, in block 100 in the town now
city of Brainerd, according to recorded plat there-
of on file in register of deeds office was on the 1st
day of May A. D., 1898 bid in for the state for
the sum of two dollars and 32 cents, pursuant to
a real estate tax judgment entered in the District
Court in the said county of Crow Wing on the 21st
day of March, A. D., 1898, in proceedings to en-
force payment of taxes delinquent upon real es-
tate, for the year 1891, for said county of Crow
Wing and was on the 7th day of May A. D. 1898
sold by the state of Minnesota, for thirty-one dol-
lars and fifty five cents. That the amount requir-
ed to redeem such lands from such sale, exclusive
of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the said
sum of thirty-one dollars and fifty-five cents, with
interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per
month from said 7th day of May 1898, to the time
of such redemption, and delinquent taxes, pen-
alties and costs accruing subsequent to said sale
with interest thereon to the time of such redemp-
tion; and the time within which said land can be
redeemed from said sale will expire sixty days
after service of this notice and proof there-
of has been filed in manner prescribed by Section
37, of Chapter 6, General Laws of Minnesota, for
the year 1897 and amendments thereto.
Dated at Brainerd this 23rd day of May, A. D.
1898.
LOUIS TACHE,
Auditor of Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

Brainerd Machine Shops
7th St. between Front and Laurel.
GENERAL REPAIRING.
Electric Lighted and Steam Heated.

Sympathetic Husbands.



The sympathetic tenderness of a lov-
ing husband is everything to an expect-
ant mother, especially during her first
ordeal. George Layton, Esq., a promi-
nent druggist of Dayton, O., gives the
following case:

A customer of mine, whose wife has used
four bottles of "Mother's Friend" before con-
finement, says, after seeing the effects of the
remedy, that if she had to go through the ordeal
again, and there were but four bottles on the
market, and the cost was \$100 per bottle, she
would have them.

"Mother's Friend" is a scientifically
compounded liniment which affords cer-
tain relief in the various ailments pre-
ceding childbirth, and assures proper
elasticity to the cords and muscles in-
volved in the final ordeal.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by drug-
gists, or expressed on receipt of one
dollar.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is
Born," mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Professional Cards.

J. L. FREDERICK, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Rooms 9 and 10 First National Bank Bldg.,
BRainerd, MINNESOTA.

DRS. CAMP & THABES,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First National Bank Block.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Night Calls received at Office.
Telephone Call, 7-2.
BRainerd, MINNESOTA.

DR. A. F. GROVES,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office over McFadden Drug Co.'s Store.
Residence, Cor. 6th and Kingwood Sts.
Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call: Office—S-3, Residence—14-3.
BRainerd, MINNESOTA.

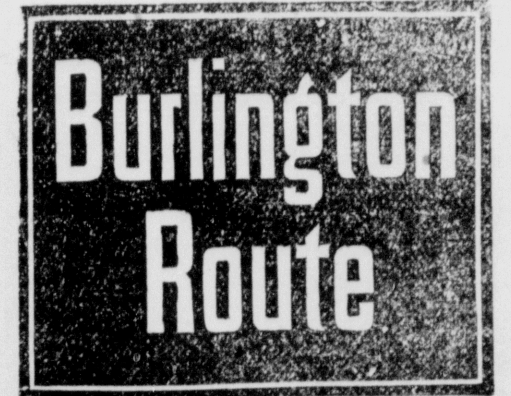
McPHERSON & REIMSTAD,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First Nat. Bank Bldg.
O. FICE HOURS—From 9 to 10 A. M. and from
2 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

R. K. WHITELEY
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 2, Leeper Block,
BRainerd, MINN.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block
BRainerd, MINN.

J. H. WARNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbian Block.
Brainerd. - Minn.

W. H. CROWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Land Office Practice and Collections
a specialty.
Columbian Block, Sixth St, BRainerd, MINN



FINEST TRAINS ON EARTH FROM
St. Paul
AND
Minneapolis
TO
CHICAGO.
Electric Lighted and Steam Heated.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of Board of County Commis-
sioners, Meeting Held Tuesday
June 7, 1898.

[OFFICIAL]

All present.
Minutes of previous meeting were
read and approved as read.

Improvements on Lots 9 and 10 in
block 10, Second addition were can-
celled, there being no buildings on
same.

Taxes paid by Mrs. Wilhelmina
Schultz on Lots 7 and in Block 8,
Second addition were ordered refund-
ed same belonging to N. P. R'y Co.

Petition of citizens of Town 136,
Range 29, to organize a school dis-
trict to be composed of the S. E. 1/4 of
Section 14 and all of sections 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36 detached
from school district No. 41 was grant-
ed same to be known as school dis-
trict No. 54.

The sum of \$75.00 was allowed
Seivert Olson to move his buildings
from line of Edquist and Peterson
Cross road. Same to be paid when
road is cleared up and he signs a re-
lease of damages.

The following bills were allowed:
F. J. Murphy repairing court
house sewers.....\$94 75
G S McCulloch, overseer poor
farm..... 50 00
Fred Allison, work at poor
farm..... 24 00
L Goodell, putting on screens
county jail..... 4 00
S & J W Koop, goods for Mrs
Sherry..... 3 60
L J Cale, goods for poor farm 12 40
Con O'Brien goods for Mrs
Crampton and Wm. Clark .. 6 50
McPherson & Reimstad, med-
ical services for Mrs Foote 20 00
McPherson & Reimstad, med-
ical services, Mrs. S Johnson 4 00
Con. O'Brien, goods for poor
farm..... 27 86
Brainerd Journal, printing.... 13 25
Losey & Dean, burial D Dahl-
berg..... 11 50
Brainerd Telephone Exchange
rental month of May..... 3 00
City of Brainerd, electric light
June..... 7 77
Brainerd Tribune printing.... 75
McGill Warner & Co, station-
ery..... 8 50
M K Swartz, drugs for poor... 30 80
M K Swartz, goods court
house and jail..... 8 35
Losey & Dean, burial A John-
son..... 11 50
I T Dean, viewing remains of
Susan Deiter..... 5 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing.. 9 75
John T Frater, expressage and
postage..... 19 60
Joel Smith repairing Lake Cul-
len bridge..... 11 25
O P Erickson, fees as Sheriff.. 99 95
J D McColl, stationery..... 25
D Archibald viewing roads.... 6 60
D Archibald attending two
meetings..... 13 20
Commissioners Farrar, Cale and
Smith were appointed a committee
with power to act in regard to money
appropriated in July 1897, to be used
on Dutch settlement and Crow Wing
road and also with power to appropri-
ate money to build Hay creek bridge.

Report of overseer of poor farm for
month of May was accepted and plac-
ed on file.
Proposition of J. S. Gardner to
furnish pasture for all of poor farm
stock for season for the sum of \$34.00
was accepted.
Petition of citizens of town 138
range 26 and town 138 range 27 to
add the west 1/2 of town 138 range 26
to school district No. 48 was granted.
The following appropriations were
made from road and bridge fund viz;
\$15.00 to be used on South Bay Lake
road, Commissioner Archibald to ex-
pend same; \$22.00 to be used on South
Bay Lake road on section line be-
tween sections 28 and 33, town 45,
range 28, same to be expended by
Commissioner Archibald; \$10.00 to be
used between sections 4 and 33, be-
tween town 45 and range 28 and town
46 and range 28 to be expended by
Commissioner Archibald.
Commissioners Farrar, Cale and
Smith were appointed to inspect Hay
Creek bridge on Mille Laes road with
power to act in regard to repairs.
Commissioners Smith, Farrar and
Bubar were appointed with power to
act in regard to building a ditch of
either tile or lumber on poor farm.
A P Farrar attending 2 meet-
ings.....\$ 6 40
L J Cale attending 2 meetings 6 40
John Bubar attending 2 meet-
ings..... 10 40
Joel Smith attending 2 meet-
ings..... 6 80
Board adjourned sine die.

LOUIS TACHE,
Co. Auditor.

Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-
to-date bicycle for \$20.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The city council met in regular ses-
sion on Monday evening.

The appointment of Silas Hall as
dog killer was read and appointment
confirmed.

Reports of the city officers for the
month of May were read and accept-
ed.

The following bills were read and
ordered paid:

City pay roll.....\$529 16
Street employees..... 367 25
Electric light..... 232 87
P H Miller..... 39 00
Telephone Exchange..... 12 00
Tribune..... 12 00
A P Farrar..... 11 00
W D McKay..... 7 92
Keene & McFadden..... 11 25
F W McKay..... 16 37
F J Murphy..... 16 17
Gen'l Elec. Co..... 38 00
Crouse Carbon Co..... 13 00
Elec Appliance Co..... 34 38
Elec Eng Co..... 47 86

Bills of F J Shipp and M K Swartz
were referred to the finance commit-
tee and bills of Jas Rhodes were re-
ferred to the purchasing committee.

A motion was made and carried
that all necessary repairs of streets
needed and repairing of the city park
fence be referred to the street com-
mittee with power to act and that the
street commissioner be instructed to
work under orders from the chairman
of the street committee.

The matter of extending the ditch
on Third avenue, East Brainerd, was
referred to Ald. Halliday with power
to act.

The electric light committee was
instructed to see that lights are placed
on the Mississippi river bridge.

The city clerk was instructed to ad-
vertise for bids for the purchase of
the standing and down pine timber
in the city park and for the removal
of the same and grubbing and clean-
ing up of said park, bids to be receiv-
ed up to June 20 and to be accom-
panied by a bond in the sum of \$500.

The clerk was also instructed to cor-
respond with Mr. Loweth and ascer-
tain what he will charge to make a
trip to Brainerd and inspect the loca-
tion of the East Brainerd bridge and
make plans for a steel bridge, wood-
en bridge and stone culvert with a
fill.

Council then adjourned.

The Tent Caterpillar.

We have been informed of what is
said to be now the only practicable
way of checking the ravages of the
tent-caterpillar, and at least on our
lawns we may hope to make it effect-
ive, as the plan has been tried with
good effect in St. Cloud and other
places. A sheet of cotton batting is
tied in cone shaped form around a
tree that a caterpillars have not yet
attacked, fastening the upper and
small end of the cone so tightly
around the tree that the worms can-
not crawl through. They attack trees
usually by crawling up from the root
and when the cotton cone receives them
they will not turn back. When they
fill it they can easily be destroyed, and
thus a tree on which there were no
nests may be saved. The plan is cer-
tainly worth a trial.—Anoka Herald.

Leave your order for fire insurance
with Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper Block.
Companies as good as the best, rates
always the lowest possible.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the
firm of Benson & Bierhaus has this
day been dissolved by mutual con-
sent.
J. A. BIERHAUS,
I. BENSON.
Brainerd, Minn., May 25, 1898.

THE 20TH CENTURY TRAINS.

A Brochure Issued on North-Western
Limited Service.

The new North-western Limited
Twentieth Century Trains, is the title
of a handsome brochure just issued
by the passenger department of the
Omaha road, containing the opinions
of the Twin City daily papers about
the beauties of the new limited trains
to Chicago. The brochure is hand-
somer printed and illustrated and is
a most creditable bit of railroad ad-
vertising. After even a hasty perusal
of its pages one is seized with the
desire to make a trip to the Windy
City on one of these two famous trains.
Send your address for a copy to T.
W. Teasdale, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Tells All.

Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manuel,
100 pages, tells all about the treat-
ment of disease with Humphreys'
Specifics, Free at drug stores, or
sent on request—Humphreys' Medi-
cine Co., Cor. William and John Sts.,
New York.

General Repair Shop

T. A. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Constructing and Repairing Bicycles a Specialty.

Bicycle Material, Supplies and Extras of Every De-
scription For Sale.

We do enameling and guarantee our work to be first-class. We also
do General Repairing of all descriptions and have the facilities to turn
work out in short order, and to your entire satisfaction.

6th St. North, Next Door to Old Roller Rink.

A BEACON OF HOPE. A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR

IS THE
**GREAT THROAT and
LUNG REMEDY.**

FOR SALE BY M. K. SWARTZ, DRUGGIST.

For Anything in the

Grocery Line

Call on

P. M. LAGERQUIST.

We carry the Finest Stock
in the Northwest, and Our
Goods are always Fresh and
"Up-to-Date."

Staple and Fancy Groceries

* FLOUR AND FEED. *

Lagerquist Block, South Sixth Street.

C. B. WHITE,

DEALER IN

Hardware and Tinware!

Guns and
Ammunition.
Sporting Goods.
Shop and
Wagon Work
Promptly Attended to.

Builder's Hardware.
Sash, Doors,
Mouldings, Nails,
Glass, Paper,
Oils, Paint, Varnishes,
Brushes.

CONTRACTING and BUILDING

Plans, Specifications and Estimates
Furnished on Short Notice.

I. U. WHITE, Manager. Walker Block,
Laurel Street.

Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.			
TIME CARD—BRainerd.			
	EAST BOUND:	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 6, St. Paul Express	1:00 p. m.	1:20 p. m.	
No. 14, Duluth Express	3:10 a. m.	3:20 a. m.	
No. 54, Duluth Freight	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	
No. 58, Duluth Freight	8:55 p. m.	9:40 p. m.	
WEST BOUND:			
No. 5, Fargo Express	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.	
No. 11, Pacific Mail	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.	
No. 57, Staples Freight	4:00 p. m.	5:10 p. m.	
Get Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 57 and 58. Trains 11 & 14 daily, all others daily ex. Sunday.			
L. F. & D. BRANCH			
No. 12, Little Falls, Sauk Center & Morris			6:30 a. m.
No. 11, Morris, Sauk Cen- ter & Brainerd		5:30 p. m.	
Daily Except Sunday.			
Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.			

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Natives Had Good Cause to Revolt—Victims of the Rapacity of Their Spanish Masters They Had Been Harried by Corrupt Officials and Clergy.

The primary cause of the rebellion which has existed in the Philippines since July, 1896, was the corruption and insatiable greed of Spanish officials, leading them to extremes of taxation and persecution in order to enrich themselves. The first cry of the revolutionists was "Down with the taxes," which soon was changed to "Down with the clergy" and finally to "Down with the Spanish." The government and ecclesiastical authorities were joined in an unholy alliance to wring profit from the misery of the natives. The richer class is made up of foreigners, Germans, Chinese, Englishmen, and a few Americans, who, exacting a greater tribute from the native agriculturists, pay a less to the governor and the host of greedy alcaldes and minor officials. Briefly, these were the causes which led to insurrection in Cuba as well as the Philippines, and which in the end will rob Spain of the two last gems of her colonial crown. Wherever there was dissatisfaction it was encouraged by republicans and Spanish Carlists, hoping in the end to serve themselves by weakening the kingdom.

In the Philippines there is added to official corruption the shocking immorality of the European clergy, belonging to all known monastic orders, who encourage abuses of governmental authorities that they may gain immunity from an interference in their nefarious business. Year by year the taxes have been increased and have assumed proportions out of all reasonable relation to the yield of rice fields and sugar plantations. The people protested feebly against new impositions, but as opposition to the government increased the rigor of the rule grew, and hundreds of men and women were deported without trial to the penal colonies of the Caroline and Marianne

favorites of the new ministers, and natives are never allowed to share in the feast. Moreover, the lands of the religious orders steadily increase. The priests and monks possess enormous plantations from which they derive immense revenues. The people are made to pay dearly for sacraments, and the fees exacted are much greater than in any parish of Europe. The clergy live in luxury, giving themselves up in their isolation not only to every manner of secular indulgence but to the most atrocious excesses, which in Spain would drive them in disgrace from the church.

While these functionaries enjoy freedom from taxation, any native, man and woman, without reference to property income or station, is compelled to pay a fixed tax. An Indian woman without employment and not owning any furniture must pay 10 pesetas. A man must pay 45 pesetas. Defaulting in this payment, he is forced to work for fifteen days on the roads. Every individual whose trade does not exceed the sale of a few betel nuts, a basket of mangoes, or a bunch of bananas, must pay an additional tax, as must also the natives who go from the country into Manila to sell nothing more than a chicken or a fish. At one time in every village there were several weavers whose cotton cloths, much prized by the natives, had a ready and remunerative sale. This local industry has disappeared owing to a royal decree favorable to the manufacturers of Catalonia, which permitted their goods to enter without duty. These manufacturers sent goods of an inferior quality and extraordinary cheapness and drove the native workmen out of competition. This was the only industry known in the Philippines, and there remained only the cultivation of the fields. But the native, if owner of

fostered, free from civil, religious and military authorities, and a regime of liberty roughly formulated. The lodges are most numerous in Cavite, the principal theater of the rebellion, while in Batangas, Bulacan, and Pampanga there are ten to twenty branches of the order, and at least one in each of the other provinces. Their growing influence and implacable hatred of the clergy was a source of grave apprehension to the priests, who petitioned the minister to order General Ramon Blanco, then governor general of the archipelago, now of Cusa, to put an end to Freemasonry. But General Blanco was not energetic in carrying out this command, being too much occupied in a contest against Mohammedanism in Mindanao. The government, again appealed to by the priests, and peculiarly susceptible to this influence, peremptorily ordered Blanco to take the rigorous measure of deporting 400 members of the lodges.

This order was the direct cause of the uprising in 1896, which began in Manila, and extended to Cavite, Pampanga, Laguna and Bulacan, but not to other provinces, because of the ancient rivalry of the races, the surest safeguard of Spanish rule. This is a factor in the politics of the islands that the government fully appreciates, to the point, indeed, of encouraging the factional enmities. Before the conquest by Magellan the islands were ruled by warring Sultans, and there still remain vestiges of numerous tribes.

Because of his inactivity and apparent indulgence to the rebels Blanco was denounced in Madrid by religious bodies. What exasperated the priests most was that he refused to kill Rizal, who was by them proclaimed to be the principal factor in the rebellion. As a matter of fact, however, this does not appear to be true, and no just cause was given for such summary action. The clergy sought revenge upon Rizal above everything else for his denunciation of them to the people.

Rizal's Tragic Career.

Rizal was a pure-blooded Indian, who was brought up by the Dominicans of Manila. He went to Europe, studied medicine, law, sciences and foreign tongues, and returned to Manila honored with the highest degree of continental universities, a Freemason, and the inexorable foe of the corrupt clergy. He was the author of a novel called "Noli Me Tangere," in which he showed the despotic, rapacious and debauched nature of the priests of the country. This book was placed in the Index Expurgatorius and the author's goods confiscated, his brothers deported, his aged mother banished, and himself relegated to the Island of Mindanao, entirely peopled by Mohammedans, mortal enemies of Spain.

Rizal lived in this exile for several years, until he learned that physicians and surgeons were needed with the troops fighting in Cuba. He offered his services to Spain, which accepted them, and he embarked at Manila for Barcelona. When he arrived at the peninsula and was ready to leave for Havana he was arrested, sent back to Manila, summarily tried, and executed. This was the work of Governor Polavieja, who had succeeded Blanco. While Rizal was on his journey to Spain rebellion had broken out, and the anger of the authorities against him was aroused by new charges of perfidy made by the priests, to whom Polavieja was devoted. The execution of Rizal made the rebellion more furious, and the insurgents sought as much to avenge his death as their wrongs. Rizal to them was the martyred hero of their cause. The first victims of the rebels were the priests. Their monasteries were burned, and the hatred for the monks sought extremes of cruelty in its expression.

Not only the uneducated and superstitious elements of the population took part in the rebellion, but the most prominent native families. Many young men are sent each year to Madrid and other peninsular cities to be educated, and return to their homes with knowledge of the freedom of speech and unrestricted liberty of the press in Spain and imbued with republican or anarchist ideas, which encourage them to attempt the free expression of their opinions. The result is persecution. Furthermore, a native, no matter how prominent, is never given a salaried official position, all of which are monopolized by the retainers of different ministries. To all of the wrongs described are to be added the notorious corruption of the judiciary and the brutality of the police.

The people yielded submissively to accumulating injustice for many years. Tolerance is one of the chief characteristics of the Indian, natives of the Philippines, who greatly resemble their near neighbors, the Japanese. Their uprising two years ago was almost incomprehensible to witnesses of the respect of established authority, submission, and gentleness of habit through years of misrule.

Blanco was deposed by the enmity of the monks, who thought him too tolerant and without the cruel energy they demanded. Polavieja, his successor, was taken with fever and returned to Madrid. After him came General Primo de Rivera, and now General Basilio Augustin Devillo is pent up in Manila by Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Dense Population in Bombay.

The greatest density of population in the world is claimed for Bombay, and is only disputed by Agra. The population of Bombay amounts to 760 persons per acre in certain areas, and in these sections the street area only occupies one-fourth of the whole.

Reprieve to the Zoo.

The camel (to the polar bear)—Oh, I don't know! You're not so warm. The polar bear—Well, I don't see what you've got your back up about.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Our Friends Across the Border on the War with Spain.

The great war now impending has almost as great an interest for Canadians as though they were participants in and not mere spectators of the struggle, says the Montreal Star. There has been considerable friction between our neighbors and ourselves, no doubt on account of the very intimacy and freedom of our relations. Brothers are perhaps more apt to quarrel than strangers, but there is seldom any bitterness in their quarrels, and there is no nation under heaven that we Britons would like to see whip the United States, unless now and then under great provocation we feel as though we would not mind doing it ourselves. In times of peace and prosperity there may be rivalries between us; there may be occasional international threatening and gibing, because we both have our share of fools, but in times of national trial or misfortune the dominant feeling among Britons is that the two nations are one people. Their blood, their traditions, their history in great part, their characteristic virtue and their characteristic faults, to a large extent, are all ours. Apart from the merits of the quarrel between the United States and Spain it is impossible that men of British blood could ever wish to see the people of the United States "fall into the hands of Spain." American diplomacy is rough, and it is possible that the awful calamity of war might have been averted by diplomacy of another order, but the end in view, the termination of the reign of horror in Cuba, compels our sympathies. Spain's methods of colonial government are not our methods. Spain's way of fighting is not our way and all our sympathies will go with the brave soldiers and sailors of a free people fighting for the cause of humanity and struggling to extend the bounds of freedom. There is one more bond of union between Great Britain and the United States in connection with this war. "England" is more than a geographical expression; to the rest of the world it is synonymous with a type of civilization that the aliens do not love; a type characterized by civil and religious liberty; by enlightenment, progress and prosperity. This "Greater England" includes two great nations of common origin and common aspirations, though of diverse allegiance. The best British subject is the man whose ideas are broad enough and sympathies wide enough to embrace this "Greater England." With these two nations united (we do not mean politically), the English type of civilization must prevail.

"Naught shall make us rue, If England to itself do rest but true." With the union jack and the stars and stripes blended, "Come the three corners of the world in arms, And we shall shock them." Whether England's part in the coming struggle will be a passive one remains to be seen, but at least her sympathy will keep the rest of Europe in check.

Her Spirit Aroused.

Chicago News: "Why have you broken off with Will Kempton?" "He accused me of having a weakness for building castles in Spain, and here I've sympathized with Cuba right from the first."

Girls Are Inconsistent.

A good many girls in Atchison declare that they will go as nurses to the war, but they howl if they have to get up at night to prepare hot oil for a little brother's earache.—Atchison Globe.

NATIONAL FLOWERS.

The rose of England is nothing more than the wild rose. The York rose was white, the Tudor red or pink wild rose.

The thistle was chosen by Scotland because according to tradition during a night attack made by some Danes one of the invaders trod on a thistle, gave a cry of pain and waked the sleepers, who saved themselves.

One could scarcely call the leek a flower and the Welsh do not know how it came to be associated with their country. Some date its adoption as far back as 640, when Cadwalllo defeated the Saxons. His men to distinguish themselves wore leeks in their caps.

Louis VII. of France was the first to use the fleur-de-lis as his emblem. He had it represented in gold over the blue mantle of his son Philip, when the latter was crowned joint king. The word is probably not fleur-de-lis or de-luce at all, but fleur-de-Louis. When it became changed the reference to lilies was made and the lilies of France were known in history.

It has been suggested by some people that our national flower should be the columbine, which grows wild in all parts of the Union. The name naturally suggests Columbia and Columbus. There is really a connection between the two. The name Columbus—Colombo in Italian—means "dove" and the columbine receives its name from the popular idea that it looks like a flock of doves. This form grows wild in the Rocky mountains. A front view of the flower shows a five-pointed star, a single petal is in the shape of a horn of plenty, typical of our resources, and the short-spurred variety resembles a liberty cap. The lobes of its terminal divisions are thirteen—the original states—and in color the columbine is either red, white or a pure blue.

Root bear ought to be a popular beverage among base ball cranks.

Moisture and Strawberries.

Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin: Irrigation cannot be regarded as indispensable to success in strawberry culture, as, by means of heavy mulching, sufficient water may be retained in the soil for the necessities of the crop in ordinary seasons, but an abundant supply of water simply makes success more certain, and where intensive culture is practiced an irrigation plant ought to be a part of the equipment. Strawberry plants require an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth, but this is most easily secured during the first season by attending to the proper details in preparation of the soil and in cultivation. Early and continuous cultivation saves the moisture to a greater extent than is commonly supposed. It has been found that the loss of moisture from unplowed ground may be in excess of that from cultivated soil to an amount equal to an inch and three-fourths of rainfall in one week. A man with a team and sprinkling cart could not replace the water on an acre of land as fast as it escapes by evaporation from the soil when it goes off at that rate if he had to haul the water one-fourth of a mile. The importance of stirring the soil soon after a shower is generally known, but in practice cultivation after slight showers is often neglected. This is because no crust forms after slight showers; hence the necessity of stirring the soil at once is not apparent. A slight wetting of a dry soil, however, increases the upward flow of water, hence there is more water added to the surface soil at such times than comes in the form of rain. The sun and wind soon dissipate the slight rainfall, and along with it much of the water which came from the lower layers of the soil, leaving the soil drier than before. As the two are commonly used, a cultivator is a better machine for irrigating than a sprinkling cart.

Sprouting Potato Seed.

A writer in the New England Farmer tells that the most successful growers sprout potato seed as follows: From six to seven weeks before it is time to plant in the field the potatoes are cut in the usual manner, spread thinly in a dry room free from frost, where they remain until quite dry, say for three days. They are then placed in boxes of sand as closely as possible, the sand being damp—not wet—and one inch in depth. Place the sets evenly over the whole surface and then cover with sand an inch in depth. Place the boxes in a light, airy room where the temperature is from 45 degrees at night to 55 degrees in the daytime. The sprouts will soon push forth and grow just in proportion as light, heat and moisture are afforded them. A slow growth is much to be preferred, as the stems will be much stronger and more vigorous after they are set in the field. To that end a low temperature, but little moisture, free circulation of air and all the light possible are essential. The boxes are placed one above the other in racks, with spaces between of six inches.

Nut Trees in Michigan.

The Michigan station has given special attention to the growing of nut trees. It finds very few of any commercial value. Several kinds can be grown, however, in a small way, as an interesting study, or as an amusement. The soft-shell almond has proved hardy there. Of it they say that while it has borne nuts of pleasant flavor, they are not equal to those offered in market. The Paragon is the only chestnut that has fruited, and its tendency is to overbear. Filberts and hazelnuts are of course hardy, but have not yet fruited. Pecans grown from Iowa seed are hardy, but the fruit is of little value. The soft-shell trees, grown from Texas seed, will not stand the winter without protection. Japan walnuts, somewhat like our butter-nuts, do well; and the Persian, or English, walnut endures the climate, but has made slow growth.

Varieties of Flavor.—Our Yankee and Canadian butter friends are waking up to the fact that it is in the flavor point where all the improvement is to be made. Of course—and it is just here where all the trouble is founded—the flavor; flavor of milk, of feed, of cans, of sheds and of the whole surroundings. And they suggest all manner of ways and means to bring about the desired improvement. Let me give them a hint—give the factory manager a rest for a while and go for the supplier; educate him, somehow, anyhow, but educate him. It may at first blush seem rather difficult but it is not impossible, and when you have done it the reward will be great. Of course it may be little more difficult for our American friends than for us; we have the graders, who would keep a continual check on the makers while the work of instruction—or inspection—went on among the suppliers.—New Zealand Dairyman.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons; dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 4 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For such insects as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, weaker preparations will prove effective. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated. It is advisable to make the emulsion shortly before it is used.

Where ledges abound to such an extent as to preclude most kinds of farming, fruit growing may be carried on to advantage, especially the growing of blackberries.

Daniel was in training for his lion's den experience a good many years.

Nervous and Tired

Was Not Able to do Her Work Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I was troubled with headaches, nervousness and that tired feeling. I read in the papers about Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it. I am now able to do my work, as Hood's Sarsaparilla has relieved me." Mrs. T. F. RICH, Hampshire, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

A Boom in Real Estate.

Dumley—How much do you ask for that piece of land?
Robinson—Oh! one of Melba's songs.
Dumley—To the tune of—?
Robinson—Five thousand dollars.—Judge.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Charles E. Aske, Duluth, Minn., game apparatus; John J. Flyckt, Warren, Minn., chisel holder; William C. Humphrey, Jamestown, N. D., cyclist's brace and back support; Henry C. Johnson, Fargo, N. D., steam boiler flue cleaner; Jared C. Lobdell and A. Talcott, Minneapolis, Minn., stop cock box; Alexander McDougall, Duluth, Minn., dredging apparatus; John W. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., seal lock; Joseph T. Thompson, Hatton, N. D., steam flue cleaner; Charles S. White, Minneapolis, Minn., gasoline filter; John W. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., (design) seal plate for seal locks; Pillsbury—Washburn Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minn., (trademarks) Wheat breakfast food (two).
Merwin, Lathrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 919 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

If you forget your right glove, that makes it the left.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of whatever sort.—T. T. Munger.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

The way through the wood—use an augur.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 59 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them, and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and as effective as Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." Mrs. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Selling Everywhere. Write at once for terms. The largest Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 319

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Do you wish a paying and pleasant job? We want salesmen all over the Northwest. Three plans offered. Write at once for terms. The largest Nursery in the West, THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
Says: "I am a lawyer, and I feel much better in every way."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY
Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GLENN'S SOLE AGENTS, U. S.

AGENTS WANTED in every town for the best selling eye and throat medicine. Specimen will pay you to write to Golden Eye Co., Chicago, Ill.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

N W N U No. 24-1893

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The following case was printed originally in *The Monitor*, a newspaper published at Meadford, Ontario. Doubts were raised as to its truthfulness, consequently a close watch was kept on the case for two years and the original statement has now been completely verified.

Mr. Petch had been a hopeless paralytic for five years. His case has had wide attention. He was confined to his bed, was bloated, almost beyond recognition, and could not take solid food. Doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live. The Canadian Mutual Life Association, after a thorough examination, paid him his total disability claim of \$1,050, regarding him as forever incurable.

For three years he lingered in this condition. After taking some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People there was a slight change, a tendency to sweat freely. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by a pricking sensation, until at last the blood began to course freely and vigorously through his body. Soon he was restored to his old time health.

A reporter for *The Monitor* recently called on Mr. Petch again and was told: "You may say there is no doubt as to my cure being permanent. I am in better health than when I gave you the first interview, and certainly attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. To these pills I owe my release from the living death, and I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases in modern times. In the face of such testimony, can anyone say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of every sufferer—man, woman or child? Is not the case, in truth, a miracle in modern medicine?

These pills are sold by all druggists and are considered by them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

Gone Glimmering.

Mattie—What has become of your Anti-Slang society, that you took so much interest in a few months ago?

Helen—Oh, it's in the consumme. The president imagined she was the only den in the pan, so we gave her the willies, and the dinky-dink association shot the schutes.—Chicago News.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Not a Literal Translation.

Uncle Mat—Ma, what does "vice versa" mean?

Ann—Ain't sure, pa; but it sounds as if it might refer to them Poems of Pashun, or some such thing.—Up-to-Date.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

The photographer's shop is a pleasant-looking place.

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

The barber makes headway when he parts your hair.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

As a rule, a kind neighbor is a good one to live by.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c, 50c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A game of cards is really a hand-to-hand contest.

IT IS THE STANDARD.

The Greatest Dictionary Now Printed in Our Language.

Viewed from the standpoint of the critical student of the English language the Standard Dictionary is a guide and reference work sans pareil. It sanctions only the best forms of usage, giving a full characterization of variant forms, tabulating words as foreign, dialectic, provincial, colloquial, vulgar or barbarous. The importance of this cannot be overestimated, as it at once relieves the mind of the student as to the aptness and elegance of the term required, when there appears to be one or more terms applicable to the case in point. It is essentially representative; definitive; verifying all definitions by the etymological sense, in a comprehensive, accurate and simple manner. Great care has been exercised in the gathering into the language of new words; provincialisms which are and have been ingraining themselves into the English tongue are collected and defined; scientific and handicraft terms are likewise treated, and technical terms not in common use among technicians, are rigorously excluded, thus doing away with a great amount of useless bulk. But the crowning glory of the Standard is its persistent and consistent simplification of spelling—the elimination of the diphthong being not the least. As a definitive work it stands supreme. Definitions are given in groups, as members under generic heads, etymologically verified to elucidate meaning, illustrated copiously and aided by synonyms and antonyms. Its full and intelligent system of compounding, scientifically arranged, is a noble stride in the path of progress.

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THE FROZEN DEEP.

A NOVEL BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XI.—(CONTINUED.)

"I have a casualty to report," said the captain, "which diminishes our numbers by one. My second lieutenant, who was to have joined the exploring party, has had a fall on the ice. Judging by what the quartermaster tells me, I am afraid the poor fellow has broken his leg."

"I will supply his place," cried a voice at the other end of the hut.

Everybody looked round. The man who had spoken so was Richard Wardour.

Crayford instantly interfered—so vehemently as to astonish all who heard him.

"Not," he said. "Not you, Richard, not you."

"Why not?" Wardour asked sternly.

"Why not, indeed?" added Captain Holding. "Wardour is the very man to be useful on a long march. He is in perfect health, and he is the best shot among us. I was on the point of proposing him myself."

Crayford failed to show his customary respect for his superior officer. He openly disputed the captain's conclusions.

"Wardour has no right to volunteer," he rejoined. "It has been settled, Captain Holding, that chance shall decide who is to go and who is to stay."

"And chance has decided it," said Wardour. "Do you think we are going to cast the dice again, and give an officer of the Sea-Mew a chance of replacing an officer of the Wanderer? There is a vacancy in our party, not in yours; and we claim the right of filling it as we please. I volunteer, and my captain backs me. Whose authority is to keep me here after that?"

"Gently, Wardour," said Captain Holding. "A man who is in the right can afford to speak with moderation." He turned to Crayford. "You must admit yourself," he continued, "that Wardour is right this time. The missing man belongs to my command, and in common justice one of my officers ought to supply his place."

It was impossible to dispute the matter further. The duller man present could see that the captain's reply was unanswerable. In sheer despair, Crayford took Frank's arm and led him aside a few steps. The last chance left of parting the two men was the chance of appealing to Frank.

"My dear boy," he began, "I want to say one friendly word to you on the subject of your health. I have already, if you remember, expressed my doubts whether you are strong enough to make one of an exploring party. I feel these doubts more strongly than at that time. Will you take the advice of a friend who wishes you well?"

Wardour had followed Crayford. Wardour roughly interposed before Frank could interpose.

"Let him alone!"

Crayford paid no heed to the interruption. He was too earnestly bent on withdrawing Frank from the expedition to notice anything that was said or done by the persons about him.

"Don't, pray don't, risk hardships which you are unfit to bear!" he went on entreatingly. "Your place can be easily filled. Change your mind, Frank. Stay here with me."

Again Wardour interfered. Again he called out, "Leave him alone!" more roughly than ever. Still deaf and blind to every consideration but one, Crayford pressed his entreaties on Frank.

"You owned yourself just now that you were not well seasoned to fatigue," he persisted. "You feel (you must feel) how weak that last illness has left you. You know (I am sure you know) how unfit you are to brave exposure to cold and long marches over the snow."

Irritated beyond endurance by Crayford's obstinacy—seeing, or thinking he saw, signs of yielding in Frank's face—Wardour so far forgot himself as to seize Crayford by the arm and attempt to drag him away from Frank. Crayford turned and looked at him.

"Richard," he said, very quietly, "you are not yourself. I pity you. Drop your hand."

Wardour relaxed his hold with something of the sullen submission of a wild animal to its keeper. The momentary silence which followed gave Frank an opportunity of speaking at last.

"I am gratefully sensible, Crayford," he began, "of the interest which you take in me—"

"And you will follow my advice?" Crayford interposed eagerly.

"My mind is made up, old friend," Frank answered, firmly and sadly. "Forgive me for disappointing you. I am appointed to the expedition. With the expedition I go." He moved nearer to Wardour. In his innocence of all suspicion, he clapped Wardour heartily on the shoulder. "When I feel the fatigue," said poor simple Frank, "you will help me, comrade—won't you? Come along!"

Wardour snatched his gun out of the hands of the sailor who was carrying it for him. His dark face became suddenly irradiated with a terrible joy.

"Come!" he said. "Over the snow and over the ice! Come! where no human footsteps have ever trodden, and where no human trace is ever left."

Blindly, instinctively, Crayford made an effort to part them. His brother officers, standing near, pulled him back. They looked at each other anxiously. The merciless cold, striking its victims in various ways, had struck in some instances at their reason first. Everybody loved Crayford. Was he, too, going on the dark way that others had taken before him? They forced him to seat himself on one of the lockers. "Steady, old fellow!" they said kindly—"steady!" Crayford yielded, writhing inwardly under a sense of his own helplessness. What in God's name could he do? Could he denounce Wardour to Captain Holding on bare suspicion—without so much as the shadow of a proof to justify what he said? The captain would decline to insult one of his officers by even mentioning the monstrous accusation to him. The captain would conclude, as others had already concluded, that Crayford's mind was giving way under stress of cold and privation. No hope, literally, no hope now but in the numbers of the expedition. Officers and men, they all liked Frank. As long as they could stir hand or foot they would help him on the way—they would see that no harm came to him.

The word of command was given; the door was thrown open; the hut emptied rapidly. Over the merciless white snow—under the merciless black sky—the exploring party began to move. The sick and helpless men, whose last hope of rescue centered in their departing messmates, cheered faintly. Some few whose days were numbered sobbed and cried like women. Frank's voice faltered as he turned back at the door to say his last words to the friend who had been a father to him.

"God bless you, Crayford!"

Crayford broke away from the officers near him, and hurrying forward, seized Frank by both hands. Crayford held him as if he would never let him go.

"God preserve you, Frank! I would give all I have in the world to be with you. Good-by! Good-by!"

Frank waved his hand—dashed away the tears that were gathered in his eyes—and hurried out. Crayford called after him, the last, the only, warning that he could give:

"While you can stand, keep with the main body, Frank!"

Wardour, waiting till the last—Wardour, following Frank through the snow-drift—stopped, stepped back, and answered Crayford at the door:

"While he can stand, he keeps with me!"

CHAPTER XII.

ALONE! alone on the Frozen Deep!

The Arctic sun is rising dimly in the dreary sky. The beams of the cold northern moon, mingling strangely with the dawn light, clothe the snowy plains in hues of livid gray.

An ice-field on the far horizon is moving slowly southward in the spectral light. Nearer, a stream of open water rolls its slow black waves past the edges of the ice. Nearer still, following the drift, an iceberg rears its crags and pinnacles to the sky; here, glittering in the moonbeams; there, looming dim and ghostlike in the ashy light.

Midway on the long sweep of the lower slope of the iceberg, what objects rise and break the desolate monotony of the scene? In this awful solitude can signs appear which tell of human life? Yes! The black outline of a boat just shows itself, hauled up on the berg. In an ice-cavern behind the boat, the last red embers of a dying fire flicker from time to time over the figures of two men. One is seated, resting his back against the side of the cavern. The other lies prostrate with his head on his comrade's knee. The first of these men is awake, and thinking. The second reclines, with his still white face turned up to the sky—sleeping or dead. Days and days since, these two have been given up by their weary and failing companions as doomed and lost. He who sits thinking is Richard Wardour. He who lies sleeping or dead is Frank Aldersley.

The iceberg drifts slowly; over the black water; through the ashy light. Minute by minute the dying fire sinks. Minute by minute the deathly cold creeps nearer and nearer to the lost men.

Richard Wardour rouses himself from his thoughts, looks at the still white face beneath him, and places his hand on Frank's heart. It still beats feebly. Give him his share of the food and fuel still stored in the boat, and Frank may live through it. Leave him neglected where he lies, and his death is a question of hours, perhaps minutes—who knows?

Richard Wardour lifts the sleeper's head and rests it against the cavern side. He goes to the boat and returns with a billet of wood. He stoops to place the wood on the fire, and stops. Frank is dreaming, and murmuring in his dream. A woman's name passes his lips. Frank is in England again—

at the ball—whispering to Clara the confession of his love.

Over Richard Wardour's face there passes the shadow of a deadly thought. He rises from the fire; he takes the wood back to the boat. His iron strength is shaken, but it still holds out. They are drifting nearer and nearer to the open sea. He can launch the boat without help; he can take the food and the fuel with him. The sleeper on the iceberg is the man who has robbed him of Clara—who has wrecked the hope and the happiness of his life. Leave the man in his sleep, and let him die!

So the tempter whispers. Richard Wardour tries his strength on the boat. It moves; he has got it under control. He stops, and looks around. Beyond him is the open sea. Beneath him is the man who has robbed him of Clara. The shadow of the deadly thought grows and darkens over his face. He waits with his hands on the boat—waits and thinks.

The iceberg drifts slowly; over the black water; through the ashy light. Minute by minute the dying fire sinks. Minute by minute the deathly cold creeps nearer to the sleeping man, and still Richard Wardour waits—waits and thinks.

CHAPTER XIII.

HE spring has come. The air of the April night just lifts the leaves of the sleeping flowers. The moon is queen in the cloudless and starless sky. The stillness of the midnight hour is abroad, over land

and over sea.

In a villa on the westward shore of the Isle of Wight, the glass doors which lead from the drawing room to the garden are yet open. The shaded lamp yet burns on the table. A lady sits by the lamp reading. From time to time she looks out into the garden and sees the white-robed figure of a young girl pacing slowly to and fro in the soft brightness of the moonlight on the lawn. Sorrow and suspense have set their mark on the lady. Not rivals only, but friends who formerly admired her, agree now that she looks worn and aged. The more merciful judgment of others remark, with equal truth, that her eyes, her hair, her simple grace and grandeur of movement have lost but little of their olden charms. The truth lies, as usual, between the two extremes. In spite of sorrow and suffering, Mrs. Crayford is the beautiful Mrs. Crayford still.

The delicious silence of the hour is softly disturbed by the voice of the young lady in the garden.

"Go to the piano, Lucy. It is a night for music. Play something that is worthy of the night."

Mrs. Crayford looks round at the clock on the mantel-piece.

"My dear Clara, it is past twelve! Remember what the doctor told you. You ought to have been in bed an hour ago."

"Half an hour, Lucy—give me half an hour more! Look at the moonlight on the sea. Is it possible to go to bed on such a night as this? Play something, Lucy—something spiritual and divine."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ROPE FROM THE SEA.

A Seaweed Whose Stem Is 300 Feet Long.

The largest marine plant and probably one of the highest plants known on this globe, is a gigantic seaweed, the nereocystis, the stem of which has been found to grow as much as 300 feet long, says an exchange. It was first discovered not far from the Alaskan coast, but has since been found floating in various parts of the Pacific ocean along the American and Asiatic shores. This seaweed grows in a very curious manner. Large quantities of it are found at a little distance from shore, and at a depth not exceeding 300 feet. On loamy bottom large thickets of this plant take root and a stem of the thickness of ordinary cord grows upward. At its top there is a pear shaped balloon, which grows with the stem, and when it reaches the surface of the water it often measures six feet and more in length, with a diameter of four feet six inches. This balloon has, of course, an upward tendency, and keeps the stem growing until it floats on the surface of the water. From the top of this balloon a large tuft of strong, thick, spade-like leaves grows out, which originally are not more than two feet long, and which grow and split until from the balloon a rose-like growth of from fifty to sixty-five feet in diameter covers the water. This gigantic weed grows in such quantities that near the shore large meadow-like islands are formed, which impede navigation. The natives of the Aleutian islands make manifold usage of this plant. From the strong dried stems they make rope 250 feet and more long, while balloons of this weed furnish them with large vessels after they are dried, the smaller ones being used in their boats to bail out water. The long leaves after being dried are cut into narrow strips and used for wickerwork, the making of baskets and similar furniture.

And Hence She Didn't.

He—"If I should kiss you you would scream?" She—"Indeed I would, if it were not for startling poor mamma."—Detroit Free Press.

Twenty years ago England had 11,616 male and 14,901 female school teachers. Last year there were 66,310 female and only 26,270 male teachers.

Four. Spotts—I might have won a couple of fifties from Hicks last night. Lotts—No; I had not the heart—needed one more to make the flush.—New York World.

The Chinese Flag.

Is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the native complexion, but also that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will steadily regulate your liver and prevent malaria.

Easily Explained.

Mrs. Dearborn—How did your parrot learn to swear so?

Mrs. Wabash—Oh, my husband has an alarm clock in his room.—Yonkers Statesman.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The average woman's idea of taking care of a husband is making him wear a chamomile skin protector all winter and take a tonic in the spring.

In being for all a man runs his own business into the ground.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

As a musical instrument, the tambourine is easily beat.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, 25c a bottle.

It is not good policy to let your fire insurance run out.

3 Headaches Cured for 10 cents with Minnesota Headache Powders. Try them. At drug stores.

Lost in the deep—the bass singer off the key.

He Knew. "Now, Richard," said the school teacher to a tow-headed boy whose real name was Dick, "can you tell me what brokerage is?" "Yessum; it's when the drayman drops a hoghead of bottles on the pavement."—Atlanta Journal.

Cook's Tough Halibut. Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most interesting study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Her Artist.

"What ever became of Belle De Graw?" She used to be very aristocratic in her ways.

"Yes, I know. She married an artist."

"Indeed? Mural, landscape, portraits or—"

"No, you haven't guessed it. Tonsorial."—Cleveland Leader.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

I find nothing so singular in life as this, that everything opposing appears to lose a substance the moment one actually grapples with it.—Hawthorne.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A woman is a clever conversationalist when she doesn't let a man know she is trying to make him think he is entertaining her.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, \$1. All druggists.

The actors in an open-air performance are all outcasts.

Your Liver

needs coaxing, not crowding. Dr. Ayer's Pills stand without a rival as a reliable medicine for liver complaint. They cure constipation, and they cure its consequences, piles, biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, nausea, coated tongue, foul breath, bad taste, palpitation, nervousness, irritability, and many other maladies that have their root in constipation. They are a specific for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and keep the body in a condition of sound health.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—JAMES QUINN, 90 Middle Street, Hartford, Conn.

Take Ayer's Pills



IRONING MADE EASY.

HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

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By virtue of the unprecedented purchase, in a single order, of one hundred thousand (100,000) copies of this acknowledged masterpiece of the Century, we are now enabled to offer it to the public at far less than the publishers' prices! Thousands of persons, who heretofore have not felt able to purchase, will eagerly welcome this opportunity to secure at reduced price "The Greatest Achievement of Modern Times."

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It is incomparably the greatest, as it is positively the latest, most complete, and most authoritative, new dictionary in existence. It is everywhere the standard.

ENTIRELY NEW FROM COVER TO COVER.

It is not a reprint, refresh or revision of any other work, but is the result of the steady labor for five years of over twelve scores of the most eminent and authoritative scholars and specialists in the world. Nearly 300 of the leading universities, colleges and scientific institutions of the world were represented on the editorial staff; 20 United States Government experts were also on the editorial staff. Over 900,000 were actually expended in its production before a single complete copy was ready for the market. Never was any dictionary welcomed with such great enthusiasm the world over. As the St. James's Budget, London, declares: "It is the admiration of literary England, and it should be the pride of literary America." The highest praise has come from all the great American and British newspapers, reviews, universities, and colleges, as well as all classes of intelligent men and women everywhere. The regular subscription price of the Standard Dictionary is \$15.00. We will now supply the complete work in one rich, massive volume, elegantly bound in full leather, prepaid to any address at the astonishingly low price of \$12.00, on the following terms: \$1.00 Cash with Order and \$1 per month on the last terms to responsible people. The Dictionary will be sent express prepaid on receipt of the \$1.00 cash payment, thereby giving purchasers a nearly a full year's use of this great work before final payment is made. Full particulars by mail. Address:

STANDARD DICTIONARY AGENCY, ST. PAUL, MINN., 1008 Pioneer Press Building.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

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Will Brainerd celebrate the Fourth?

Rev. S. Pritchard, of Duluth, will preach both morning and evening services at St. Paul's Episcopal church on Sunday next, June 12.

News has been received from Mrs. J. N. Nevers who is at Faribault, that her sister, Mrs. Judge Baxter, is very much improved in health.

Next Tuesday, June 14th, is flag day, being the 121st anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the flag of our country.

The ladies of the Episcopal church will give a strawberry and ice cream festival at the guild rooms, on Tuesday evening, June 14th. All are cordially invited to attend.

Abbott & Wilkins have rented the building formerly occupied by the Bodega saloon on Sixth street south and will remove their grocery stock to the new quarters in a short time.

The Central District Convention, Y. P. S. C. E., will meet in this city next week, the convention holding a three days session beginning on Tuesday at the First Congregational church.

J. P. Gardner, A. A. Merrill and Robert White left for Perham this afternoon to arrange for the annual excursion and picnic of the Northern Pacific railroad employees which will occur on Saturday, July 2d.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a lawn sociable at the home of Mrs. W. H. Saddler, corner of Ninth and Juniper streets, Tuesday evening, June 14th, strawberries, ice cream and cake will be served.

The new cannon which the railroad boys have had cast at the N. P. foundry was tried yesterday and it proved all that could be expected of it. It is mounted on wheels and is a very fine piece of work all around.

Rev. C. C. Markham will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning on the subject "The Supreme Promise," evening subject "Son, Remember." Morning service commences at 10:30 o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock. Young peoples meeting at 7 o'clock.

Victor Gustafson for many years connected with the Campbell & Smith Clothing Co. in this city, is arranging to go into business for himself, and is fitting up a place on 5th street opposite the Globe Hotel, which he will occupy with a new stock of goods the latter part of the month.

James McNaughton, formerly general foreman of the Northern Pacific in this city, but who has been superintendent of machinery on the Wisconsin Central railroad with headquarters at Waukesha has resigned to accept the position of general manager of the Brooks Locomotive Works.

Marks Bros. Company opens a two week's engagement in Gardner's Hall the 13th. The company has played the Grand Opera house, West Superior, eight weeks. Sixteen weeks were put in at Duluth. Twenty-four plays constitute the repertoire, and the small admission of 10c. and 15c. for reserved seats will prevail.

The St. Paul Globe of Tuesday contains an extended notice of the graduating exercises of McAllister college of that city. C. Roy Millsbaugh of this city was a member of the graduating class, and was class historian, acquitting himself with great credit. Miss Daisy Millsbaugh went to St. Paul to be present at the exercises. It is understood both Roy and Miss Daisy will attend the State University the coming year.

Election.

On Monday evening next the semi-annual election of officers of Rushworth Encampment No. 19, I. O. O. F., will occur. Refreshments will be served early in the evening as usual.

J. C. CONGDON, C. P.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

Mr. Kaute Lagerquist was united in marriage to Miss Christine Swanson on Tuesday, June 7th, the ceremony taking place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Lagerquist on Sixth street south, Rev. D. D. McKay officiating. The groomsmen were A. O. Lindberg and Miss Annie Swanson was bridesmaid. The young couple are well and favorably known in this city, and their friends unite in wishing them happiness in the future. Mr. and Mrs. Lagerquist left on Wednesday for a short wedding trip, and on their return will commence house-keeping in their new home in the Lagerquist block.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Hemstead returned yesterday from LaCrosse, Wis., where they had been to attend the wedding of Miss Grace Johnson, Mrs. Hemstead's sister, to Mr. James McCarthy. The wedding took place at St. James Catholic church in the above city on June 7th. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy will make their future home at Austin, Minn., the groom being a conductor on the C. M. & St. P. road. The bride has many friends in this city who extend congratulations.

Rev. D. D. McKay united Mr. Geo. Mellon and Miss Ella Kendall in marriage on Tuesday at the Presbyterian parsonage. The young couple are residents of Cass county.

Mr. Matthew Betzold was united in marriage to Miss Louise Schaefer on Tuesday, June 7th, at the Catholic church, Rev. Fr. Lynch officiating.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Ella White, wife of J. E. White, for many years a resident of this city and vicinity, died at the home of her parents in Champlin, Minn., on Saturday June 4th, of internal cancer. Her daughter, Miss Lulu White, left this city on Saturday for her mother's bedside, but did not arrive before she expired. Deceased had a large circle of friends in this city who will greatly mourn her loss.

Anna E. Erickson, aged 7 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Erickson of Southeast Brainerd, died on Wednesday, June 8, of measles, the funeral occurring Thursday afternoon from the Swedish Lutheran church, Rev. G. A. Peterson officiating.

Court Business.

John Peterson and S. Olson were before the municipal court Wednesday and the case dismissed. They were charged by G. F. Edquist with having obstructed a road, but the matter was finally adjusted between the parties.

Frank Leopold was brought before the municipal court Tuesday charged with having placed obstructions on the railroad track near Jonesville, the examination being continued one week. Leopold is considered to be an irresponsible fellow and is not bright.

J. C. Hofland was fined \$25 or 30 days on Wednesday on charge of drunk and disorderly. The heavy fine was occasioned by the decided objection Hofland had to being arrested.

Thaddeus Coleman was brought before the court Thursday morning charged with having committed an assault on Arthur Patterson. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$5.

The hearing in the case of Johanna Johnson against Isaac Edstrom is on before the municipal court this afternoon, the charge being that of bastardy.

A Fine Entertainment.

The Brainerd public will be treated to a very fine entertainment on Tuesday evening, June 21, at which time Mrs. Bertha Harmon Force and Miss Alice Blossom of Minneapolis, will give a song recital at the First Congregational church. The ladies were formerly residents of Brainerd and their reputation as vocalists is of the best. The Cincinnati Tribune says: "Mme. Bertha Harmon-Force is a favorite in Cincinnati. Had it not been demonstrated before, it would have well been so yesterday. Her voice was in its prime. Its chief characteristic is its sweetness. She sang 'Se Seran Rose' with intense sympathy. She also sang 'Air de Salome', from Massenet, and 'Come Where the Roses Bloom'.

The admission will be 50 cents and tickets are now on sale at the different drug stores in the city.

Bicycle riders will be interested in the "Biko" advertisement appearing in this issue. Read it.

Leave your order for fire insurance with Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper Block. Companies as good as the best, rates always the lowest possible.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

H. C. Miller of Staples, is in the city today.

Mayor Kinkili, of Walker is transacting business in the city today.

John Arnold, the East Brainerd grocer, left for St. Paul yesterday.

Mrs. J. T. Sanborn left on Monday for a visit of some days in Chicago.

A. A. White, of St. Paul, has been visiting relatives in the city this week.

D. R. Elder, of St. Paul, was in the city several days this week on business.

W. L. LaJoie and wife, of West Superior are in the city visiting friends.

J. L. Smith and son Lindsey arrived in the city yesterday from Minneapolis.

Mrs. J. H. Kelehan and children returned from a visit to St. Paul on Monday.

Mr. N. H. Ingersoll and son are spending the week with friends at Hamline.

Mrs. Fred Hoffman returned on Monday from a visit with friends at Little Falls.

J. E. Carpenter, of the B. & N. M. railway, returned to his home at Minneapolis today.

Mrs. E. A. Bromley and son, of Minneapolis, are in the city this afternoon on their way to Hubert for a two weeks outing.

Chas. Iaichner who has been at Red Lake Falls for some time is visiting Brainerd friends.

Guy Bean returned yesterday from Atlantic, Iowa, where he graduated last week from the high school.

Mrs. H. W. Skinner returned today from St. Paul where she has been visiting friends for some days.

L. C. Woodman, of Owatonna, spent some time in the city this week visiting his friend, A. P. Riggs.

Will Bean returned home on Monday from Minneapolis where he has been attending the University the past year.

Senator Allen J. Greer and son, of Wabasha, were in the city yesterday on their way to Walker for a week's fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith and children left on Monday for a months visit with the parents of the former at Colfield, Quebec.

Judge S. F. Alderman left yesterday for East Granby, Conn., on a visit with his parents and others relatives and friends.

E. D. and C. A. Wilkins went to St. Paul on Tuesday to attend the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows as delegates from Unity Lodge.

C. A. Albright returned from the law department of the State University on Wednesday equipped to begin the practice of law.

R. J. Street, cashier of the First National bank of Chicago, was in the city yesterday on his way to Pine River for an outing.

Rev. W. E. Loomis left on Wednesday for Jamestown, N. D., to attend the graduating exercises of the high school class of that city.

Rev. H. O. Helseth has been in attendance at the state conference of the Norwegian Lutheran church at Minneapolis during the week.

Mrs. A. J. Sovereign, Mrs. C. E. McMullen, Mrs. J. C. Atherton and Miss Lucy Stearns arrived in the city from Staples on the noon train.

Mrs. A. J. Frederick has been in attendance at the grand lodge of Daughters of Rebekah at St. Paul during the week as representative of the local lodge.

Miss Mabelle Davis returned home on Tuesday and Miss Maude on Thursday, from St. Paul, where they have recently graduated from St. Catharine's school.

Anthony Nolan went to St. Paul Tuesday to have his eyes treated by the eminent eye specialist Dr. Fulton. A cataract growth has made its appearance on his left eye.

Miss Hattie Gibson arrived in the city Tuesday from Grand Rapids where she has been teaching school. She was accompanied by Miss Cleveland who will spend some time here.

The Staples Tribune says that Frank Gibson and family arrived from Fort Ripley Monday afternoon. Mr. Gibson has purchased a farm in the vicinity of Staples, where he will reside in the future.

Miss Lottie White is entertaining a party of her young friends at Gull Lake this week, among the number being Misses Helen and Georgia Murry, Della Paine, Stella Way and Laura Veon. Mrs. I. U. White is also with the party.

Commencement Exercises.

The graduating exercises of the Brainerd High school will occur this Friday evening at Gardner Hall, and a very interesting program has been arranged as follows:

Orchestra..... Rev. Father Lynch
Invocation..... Eolian Quartette
Selection..... Common Sense, Genius and Learning
Song..... Fly Away Birdling
Misses Marie Edwards, Gertrude Wilson and Dollie Stratton.
Essay..... Nature's Voices
Mary A. Doran.
Solo..... Mr. Joseph Murphy
Class Oration..... The Cuban Question
James J. Nolan.
Duet..... Mrs. Atherton and Miss Mitchell
Class Prophecy and Address to Juniors..... Edith V. Fulton
Solo..... Mr. S. F. Alderman
Valedictory..... "Class Motto, 'Not Finished, But Begun'"
Mabel R. Patterson
Selection..... Star Quartette
Presentation of Diplomas.....
Benediction.....

The graduates are Miss Mabel R. Patterson, Miss Edith V. Fulton, Miss Mary A. Doran, Miss Jessie P. Gibb, and James J. Nolan.

Desirable Quarters.

The large double store building recently rebuilt by Mr. A. P. Farrar, at the corner of Sixth and Laurel streets has been entirely finished up stairs and down stairs and is now ready for occupancy. The store rooms on the first floor are light and commodious, nicely grained and fitted for electric lights. One has been rented and will be occupied next week. One-half of the second floor has been fitted into offices and a flat, and the other half is a commodious hall 23x60 feet with a 14 foot ceiling, a splendid room for lodge room purposes. The offices and flat are on the south side next to Laurel street. The offices, two in number, are in front, and are light and commodious and would make splendid quarters for lawyers or doctors. The flat consists of double parlors, dining room, bed room, a bath room equipped with closet and splendid porcelain bath tub, and kitchen with every convenience in the way of cupboards, sink, closets and etc. A roomy back covered veranda with stairs leading to a wood shed make a most convenient and desirable place of residence. Any one desiring to rent quarters here can do so by applying to Mr. Farrar at his residence corner of Seventh and Kingwood streets.

Brainerd Girls Graduate.

The St. Paul Globe of Sunday contained the following notice of the graduation exercises of St. Catharine's school of that city, two of the graduates being Miss Mabel and Maud Davis, two of Brainerd's most popular and talented young ladies:

BRAVE ALL OBSTACLES.

ST. CATHERINE'S GRADUATES A CLASS OF HEROINES.

The strains of a pretty march, played by Miss Leola Worsham and Miss Ada Clarke, heralded the approach of the bery of fair-faced girls of all ages who composed the school of St. Catherine, on the occasion of the annual commencement held last evening in Christ church guild hall. The young women were gown'd in white, and filed into the hall from the rear door, passed down the center aisle and to their places at the side of the platform.

The three graduates, Miss Symmons Davis, Miss Marion Alice Davis and Miss Blanche Norton Holmes, followed, bearing in their arms great bunches of roses, and seated themselves on the platform. The diplomas were given by Right Rev. M. N. Gilbert, who spoke of the meaning of the class motto, "Be Not Frightened by Obstacles," and said that the words did not mean much to the young ladies before him, who were very sure that there would be no difficulties. With them everything seemed possible. They had overcome a great many difficulties in an intellectual way, and this had given them great self-confidence with which to meet the world.

The exercises were conducted according to the Episcopal church service, and the medals of honor were awarded by Rev. Charles D. Andrews who spoke of the motive of the school as differing from that of the public school, where no religious teaching could be introduced. He advised the young women to hold in their minds the example of their principal. The gold medal was awarded to Eleanor Abbott.

The "Kammenoi-Ostrow," by Rubinstein, was played by Miss Peck with fine expression, and Marion Davis sang "The Barcarolle," with violin and piano accompaniment by Miss Louise Taylor and Miss Peck. Miss Mabelle Davis and the chorus of the school sang De Koven's "Song of the Flag." Both the young women have sweet, strong voices.

The evening closed with "America" by all, followed by the Doxology and the benediction.

Among those attending were Theodore Schurmeier, Miss Furness, Miss Louise Cochran, Miss Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Miss Cutler, Miss Maxfield, Miss Farrington, Capt. and Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Gen. Bishop, Mrs. Shurik, Charles Harris, the Misses Butcher and others.

Hoffman rents bicycles.

An Especially Attractive BARGAIN

This Week in the Line of

DRESS FABRICS

At Henry I. Cohen's

We put on sale this Saturday the following Dress Materials: Colbert Suiting Organdies, fine lace effect, like lace net-work, ground colors being in cardinals, navy, greys, lavenders, greens, with dots, sprigs, flowers and neat patterns; goods worth 25c regular, bargain price only

9c Per Yd.

BASKET WEAVE PLAIDS for children's dresses, this Saturday and next week for.....	11c
BLACK SERGES, worth 50c per yard, Next week.....	35c
BLACK UNION CASHMERE, very good value For.....	23c
BLACK ALL WOOL DOUBLE FOLD HENRIETTA, only.....	48c
WHITE SILK FINISH BRILLIANTINE, \$100 goods, seeded pattern, yours.....	70c
WHITE ALL WOOL SOFT CREAM CASHMERE Next week.....	49c

We quote the following as special values:

Summer Corsets at 46c. and.....	29c
Silk Mitts, double palms.....	25c
Children's Straw Hats.....	25c
Ladies' Leghorn and Chip Hat.....	25c
Elegant Black Seamless, Ladies' Hose.....	25c
Ladies' Shirt Waists, a fine variety.....	50c
Silk Gloves, double tipped fingers.....	48c
New line black brocaded dress goods, 43 inches wide.....	63c
New line of Summer Dimities at.....	8c
New patterns of figured lawns at.....	10c
Handsome stock of Frill Organdies, 30c & A beautiful line of Valenciennes Laces from 20 cents to.....	3c
New effects in Point Venise, Orientals, Cream, Butter and Whites from 50c to.....	5c

WE PUT ON SALE a line of odd Shoes, Ladies' Oxford Ties, fine goods, worth regular prices, from \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50, all your choice at \$1.25. Remember, your choice for \$1.25

These goods will be placed on our bargain counters, and first come, first choice. We will be pleased to show you these goods.

Our Line of **BOY'S SHOES** is a feature of the Shoe Stock. They are selected to wear, and fit. As for price, come in and see them.

Babies' Shoes, each pair.....	20c
Lots of Children's Shoes, per pair.....	\$1.00

We ask an inspection by the ladies of Brainerd of our lines of Fine Shoes. For Value, Fit and Style, they are not to be excelled.

DON'T MISS OUR SHOE STOCK...

HENRY I. COHEN,

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